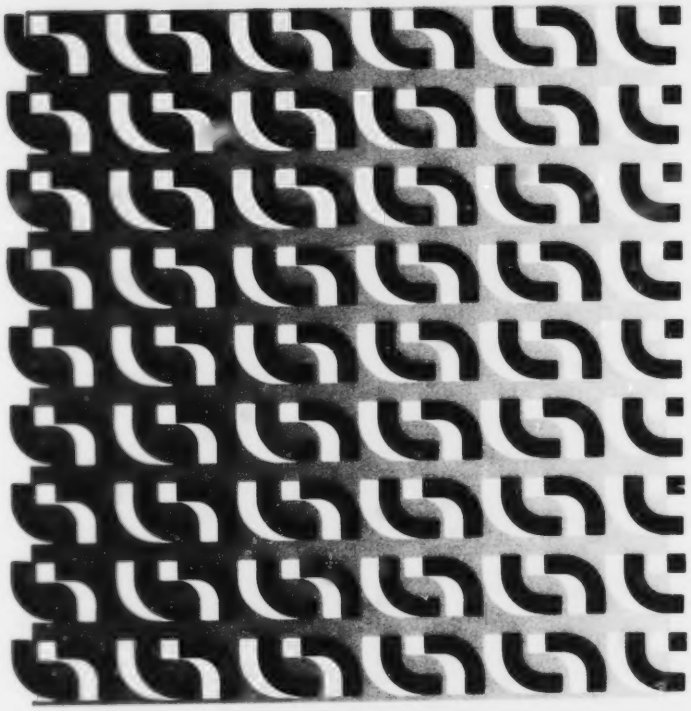

Profil de collectivité

Quebec City Metropolitan Area

Province de Québec

Emploi et Immigration Canada
Employment and Immigration Canada

Canada

87-04279/

COMMUNITY PROFILE

QUEBEC CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

(NORTH SHORE)

ECONOMIC SERVICES BRANCH
CANADA EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION COMMISSION
QUEBEC REGION
NOVEMBER 1984

(Aussi disponible en français
sur demande)

In this document, the masculine generally refers to persons of both sexes. In certain cases, however reference is specifically made to one sex.

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FOREWORD

While emphasis has been placed on the population and labour force, the main purpose of this profile is to give those involved in local industrial development a comprehensive picture of the Quebec City Metropolitan Area, North Shore.

The area was chosen because its geographic location and socio-economic features form an integrated whole for the purposes of labour market analysis. The municipalities of the South Shore are not included here, since they will be dealt with in a seperate profile.

Claire Picard participated in the preparation of this document. Christian Jobin, Louis Roberge and Edith Boucher assisted with the research and the collection of data. Holy Mihaychuk then revised the English version of the text to verify the quality of language used and the accuracy of the translation. Thérèse Carle of the CEIC Regional Office developed the broad outline of the profile and coordinated the entire exercise. We would also like to thank the various agencies and government departments that supplied us with information.

The estimates, comments and interpretations given in the profile are those of the Economic Services Branch of the Quebec City-Saguenay-Lac St Jean district.

Jean-Paul Boudraux
Economist

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1- GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TERRITORY

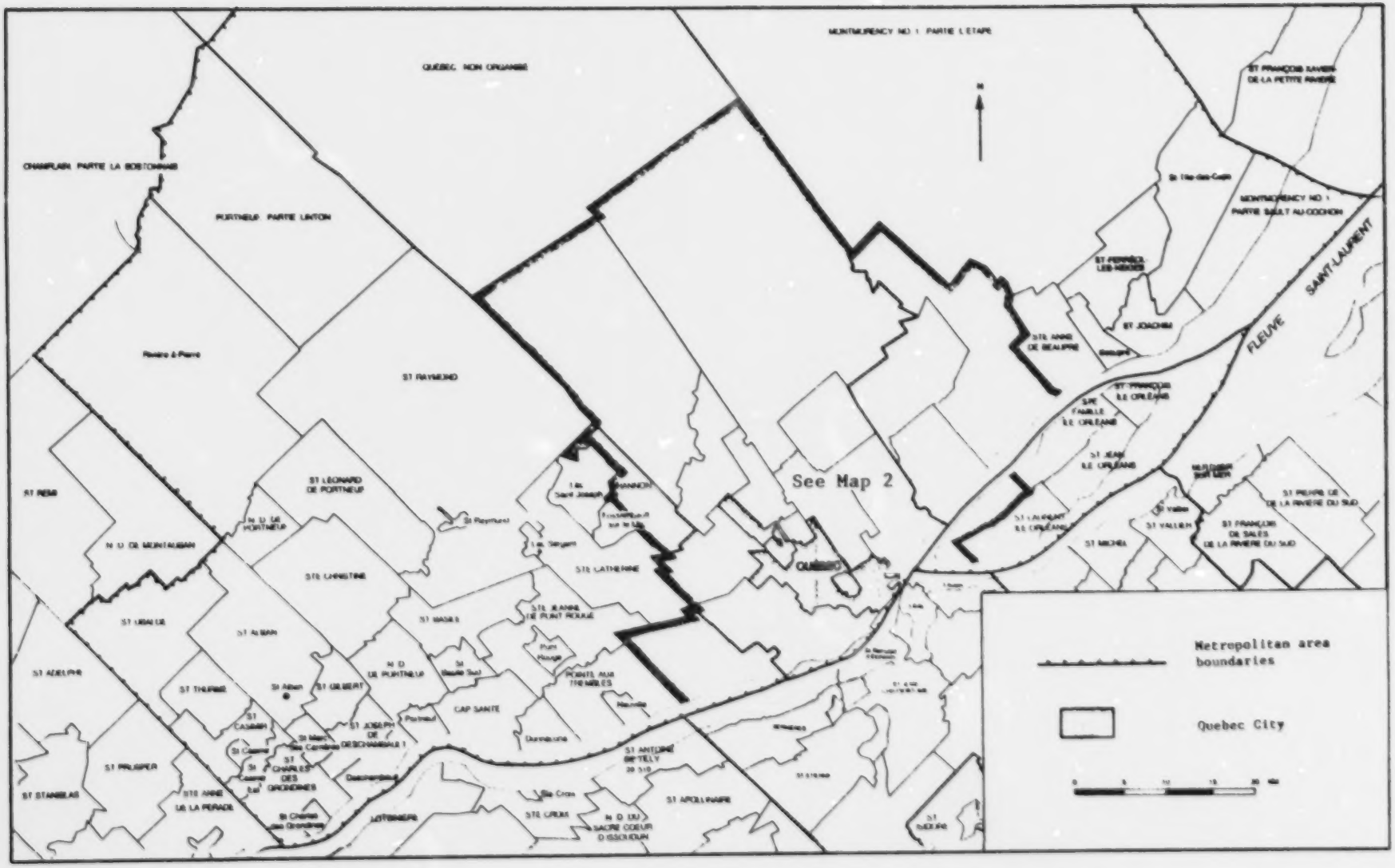
The Quebec City Metropolitan Area, North Shore, covers an area of 14,700 square kilometres, including 4,500 square kilometres of the Laurentians Provincial Park. The 70 municipalities that make up this community are illustrated on the maps on the following pages.

Ancienne Lorette, t
Beauport, t
Beaupré, t
Cap Santé, u
Charlesbourg, t
Chateau Richer, t
Deschambault, vl
Donnacona, t
Fossambault sur le Lac, t
Lac Delage, t
Lac St Charles, u
Lac St Joseph, t
Lac Sergent, t
L'Ange Gardien, par
Lorette (Huron Village), Ir
Loretteville, c
Montmorency 1, unorganised
Montmorency 1, partie l'Étape
Neuville, vl
Notre Dame de Portneuf, par
Pointe aux Trembles, par
Pont Rouge, vl
Portneuf, t
Portneuf, unorganised
Quebec City, t
Quebec, unorganised
Rivière à Pierre, u
St Alban, vl
St Alban, par
St Anne de Beaupré, t
St Augustin de Desmaures, par
St Basile, vl
St Basile, par
St Casimir, vl
St Casimir, par
St Charles des Grondines, vl
St Charles des Grondines, par
St Dunstan du Lac Beauport, par
St Brigitte de Laval, par
St Catherine, par
St Christine, par
St Famille, Ile d'Orléans, vl
Ste Foy, t
St Jeanne de Pont Rouge, u
St Petronille, Ile d'Orléans, vl
St Emile, vl
St Felix de Cap Rouge, par
St Ferréol les Neiges, u
St François, Ile d'Orléans, par
St Gabriel de Valcartier, u
St Gabriel West, u
St Gilbert, par
St Jean, Ile d'Orléans, par
St Jean de Boischatel, vl
St Joachim, par
St Joseph de Deschambault, par
St Laurent, Ile d'Orléans, par
St Léonard de Portneuf, u
St Marc des Carrières, vl
St Pierre, Ile d'Orléans, par
St Raymond, t
St Raymond, par
St Thuribe, par
St Tite des Caps, u
St Ubald, u
Shannon, u
Sillery, t
Stoneham and Tewkesbury, ut
Val Bélair, t
Vanier, t

c = city; vl = village; par = parish; Ir = Indian reservation;
u = undesignated; ut = united township; t = town.

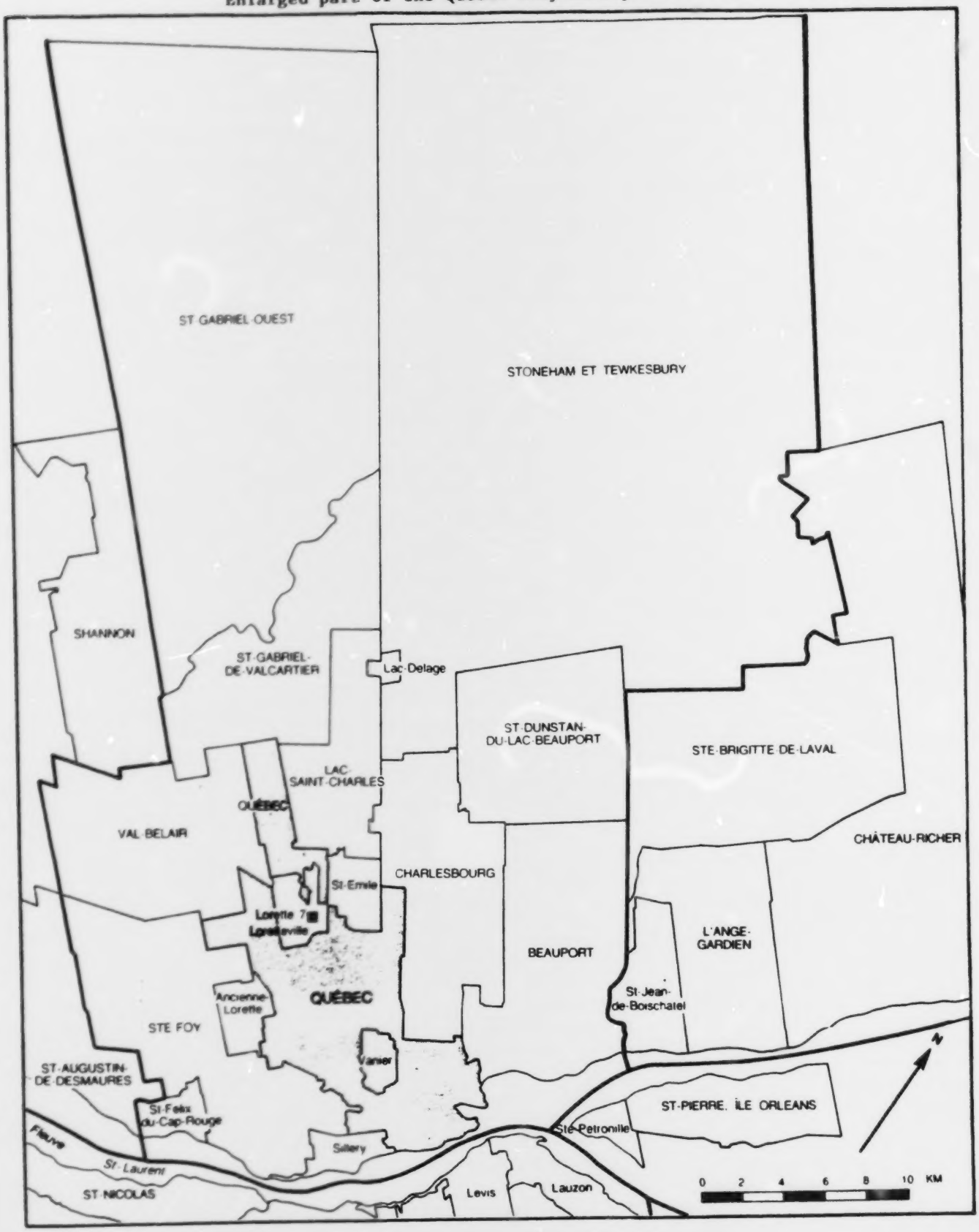
MAP 1

QUEBEC CITY METROPOLITAN AREA



MAP 2

Enlarged part of the Quebec city metropolitan area



2- GEOGRAPHY

2.1 GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

The Quebec City Metropolitan Area is located about 260 kilometres downstream of Montreal, on the north shore of the St Lawrence River. The area forms the apex of an industrial triangle which includes Montreal and Sherbrooke.

The dominant geographic feature in the area is the St Lawrence River. Quebec City lies on the north shore, just above the estuary, where a tidal effect is felt. The St Lawrence is 1,100 metres wide at Quebec City and varies in depth from 12.5 metres to 40 metres. Its large width makes the city an ideal location for large scale port infrastructures and has been a major factor in the development of the entire region.

2.2 DISTANCE BY ROAD FROM MAJOR URBAN CENTRES

From Quebec City to:

CITY	KILOMETRES
Sherbrooke	240
Montreal	260
Rimouski	312
Ottawa (Ontario)	450
Boston (Massachusetts)	618
Toronto (Ontario)	802
New York (New York)	834
Buffalo (New York)	866
Philadelphia (Pennsylvania)	954
Halifax (Nova Scotia)	1,056
Detroit (Michigan)	1,164
Washington (D.C)	1,164
Cleveland (Ohio)	1,168
Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania)	1,224

2.3 TOPOGRAPHY

The Quebec City Metropolitan Area is bordered by the Laurentians to the north, the St Lawrence River to the east and south, and the Mauricie to the west. There are numerous lakes in the region: St Augustin in the west, St Joseph and Sergent in the north-west, and St Charles, Delage and Beauport in the north. In addition, the area has many rivers, of which the largest are the Jacques Cartier, the St Charles, the Montmorency, the Cap Rouge, the Lorette and the St Anne (Beaupré).

The tableland on which Quebec City is built rises an average of 90 metres above the St Lawrence, with the picturesque Upper and Lower Towns located at 90 metres and 15 metres respectively.

A narrow strip of arable land running between the river and the Laurentians extends as far as Beaupré. It starts to widen gradually in the Portneuf area, where a thriving agriculture is the main activity.

Immediatly to the east of Quebec City, the St Lawrence forms two channels at the Ile d'Orléans. The south channel takes all the traffic between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic since the north channel is closed to commercial shipping. East of the Ile d'Orléans, the waters of the St Lawrence gradually become salty, like the Atlantic.

2.4 CLIMATE

The Quebec City Metropolitan Area has four distinct seasons, the central part of the area having an average temperature of -11,4°C in January and 19.4°C in July. Thus, winters are cold and there is an abundance of snow. The summer months are hot and humid and precipitation is heavy throughout the year.

Because of the size of the area, however, there are significant differences of temperature between Donnacona to the west, Quebec City in the centre, and St Tite des Caps to the east.

Table 1 indicates the meteorological data for these three centres.

TABLE 1
CLIMATE
QUEBEC CITY METROPOLITAN AREA - 1951-1980

Temperature (°C)	January Q[1]	January D[2]	January ST[3]	July Q	July D	July ST
Monthly average	-11.4	-12.0	-13.5	19.4	19.1	16.9
Average low	-15.0	-16.7	-19.8	14.3	13.5	10.9
Average high	- 7.6	- 7.3	- 7.1	24.4	24.7	22.8
Precipitation						
Average annual rainfall (mm)				836.6	784.5	854.7
Average annual snowfall (cm)				288.3	238.7	268.9
Sunshine						
Average number of hours a year				1,852	N.A.	N.A.
Frost-free period						
Number of days (May to October)				148	133	99
Degree-days						
Number of heating degree-days (below 18°C)				5,025.6	5,100.6	5,661.1
Number of growing degree-days (above 5°C)				1,752.1	1,727.8	1,382.3

SOURCE: Atmospheric Environment Service, Environment Canada, Canadian Normals 1982, vol. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7.

NOTES: 1 Q = Quebec
2 D = Donnacona
3 ST = St Tite des Caps
N.A. = Not available

3- TRANSPORT

3.1 ROADS

The Quebec City Metropolitan Area lies at the heart of a modern highway system that links the capital city to other major urban centres in the province.

Highway 40 to the west leads to Trois Rivières and thence to Ottawa. Highway 20 on the south shore, accessible via the Quebec and Pierre Laporte bridges, connects travellers with Montreal and the Great Lakes region to the west and with the Lower St Lawrence and the Maritimes to the east.

Also on the south shore is Highway 73, which leads to the Beauce. Sherbrooke can be reached by travelling west on Highway 20 and then south on Highway 55. Highway 175 leads to the Saguenay Lac St Jean area and Highway 138 to Charlevoix and the North Shore.

Road travellers within the area of the community can use the major highways referred to above as well as a complex network of other expressways. Roads that run east-west include Highway 358 to Donnacona, while Ste Foy and the Upper Town are connected by Ste Foy Road and by St Cyrille and Laurier Boulevards. Roads running in a north-south direction include Highway 371 from Quebec City to Stoneham and Tewkesbury; the Du Vallon road from Ste Foy to Neufchatel; Highway 358 from Neufchatel to Vanier; the Duplessis Highway (the 540), which connects the airport with bridges across the St Lawrence; and Highway 573 to Val Belair.

Because of this excellent road system, travellers have fast an easy access to all areas of the community at all times.

3.1.1 Intercity Bus Lines

Over a dozen bus lines serve the Quebec City area. The largest of these, Voyageur Inc, connects the community to most towns in Quebec and Ontario and also offers excursions within Canada and the United States. The other companies are mainly local, although some travel to various US cities.

3.1.2 Public Transit

The Commission de transport de la Communauté urbaine de Québec (CTCUQ) provides public transport in the Quebec City Metropolitan Area. It serves primarily the urban community and offers a service on 65 routes, including 16 express routes. It has a fleet of 403 buses and employs 678 drivers. In 1983, it carried a total of 36 million passengers.

3.1.3 Trucking

There are approximately 30 trucking companies in the region, not counting moving and rental companies, serving eastern Canada and the northeastern United States.

3.2 SHIPPING

3.2.1 Port of Quebec

The Port of Quebec is one of the most important ports of entry in North America. This deep sea port that connects the St Lawrence Seaway and the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean.

The Port provides a range of modern facilities and services as follows:

- 30 Port of Quebec Corporation wharves, whose minimum water depth at wharf is 11-15 metres at low tide;
- nine transit sheds, with a total area of 56,325 square metres;
- for solid bulk cargo, four gantry cranes with a loading capacity of 3,000 metric tons an hour, and 1,100 metres of wharves, with a depth of 15 metres of water at low tide;
- for liquid bulk cargo, two terminals with a storage capacity of 80,000 and 32,000 cubic metres respectively, and one wharf 294 metres in length;
- a RO-RO berth, with a depth of 13 metres of water at low tide, and two hectares of uncovered space;
- grain silos, with a storage capacity of 282,000 cubic metres with access to one loading and two unloading bays, and a depth of 12 metres of water at low tide;
- access to the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific railway lines, as well as the major trucking firms;
- various modern facilities including dry docks, refitting, tugs, bunkering and related services;
- automatic floating cranes with a lifting capacity of 440 metric tons;
- power supply and freshwater supply at all wharves;
- available industrial sites (30 hectares at Beauport);
- ice breakers which keep the port open year round.

TABLE 2
PORT OF QUEBEC ACTIVITIES 1980-1983
CARGO TONS (2,000 LBS)

COMMODITY	YEAR			
	1980	1981	1982	1983
Wood, pulp and paper	923,137	1,002,921	1,000,076	754,152
Grain, agricultural products and foodstuffs				
- grain	8,205,604	6,898,520	9,685,261	8,519,686
- other	143,502	144,545	207,756	186,447
Coal and minerals	1,097,899	3,853,756	1,050,679	959,681
Crude petroleum, gasoline and fuel oil	6,353,403	5,874,350	5,293,134	4,873,786
Other	6,003,572	1,303,353	288,715	277,747
TOTAL TRAFFIC	17,027,117	18,074,524	17,525,621	15,571,499

SOURCE: Ports Canada, Port of Quebec, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983.

3.2.2 Boating

Pleasure craft can be sailed on the Jacques Cartier and St Charles rivers and St Joseph and Beauport lakes, to mention only a few of the many waterways in the Quebec City area where this sport can be practiced. Access to the St Lawrence River is also possible by means of the many boat ramps provided by the marinas at the water's edge.

3.3 AIRPORTS

The Quebec City airport is located in the municipality of St Foy, near l'Ancienne Lorette, northwest of the downtown area. It is located 73 metres above sea level, at latitude 46°48'N and longitude 71°23'W.

It is a national airport, and the second largest in Canada in terms of the number of passengers embarked and disembarked. It also receives and ships both mail and cargo.

The airport has one concrete runway, 2,743 metres by 46 metres, and one paved runway, 1,737 metres by 46 metres. It can accommodate all types of aircraft, including 747's.

The airport's weather office provides forecasts and information on atmospheric conditions. Air Canada Cargo offers a worldwide messenger and air freight service. Passenger service is provided by Aeromexico, Air Canada, Air Florida, Cubana Air Lines, Eastern Airlines, Nordair, Quebecair, Wardair and Quebec Aviation.

Data on the number of departures and the amount of cargo and mail carried at the Quebec City airport are provided in Table 3.

3.4 RAILWAYS

3.4.1 Passenger Service

The Quebec City Metropolitan Area is served by Canadian National and Canadian Pacific, Canada's two major railways, but all passengers are carried by Via Rail, a Crown corporation established in 1978. Passenger journeys originate and terminate at the Quebec City Central Station or at the St Foy Station. All trains, however, travel west; there is no passenger service in an easterly direction. The volume of passengers currently stands at 200,000 a year, and should increase with the recent opening of the central station.

3.4.2 Freight

The Quebec City Metropolitan Area is an important transshipment point for Canadian Pacific, and it is equipped for both transit and storage. Available facilities include two train stations, warehouses for transshipped goods, and storage sheds.

Canadian National has its centres of freight operations, the Joffre yard, is at Charny, on the south shore of the St Lawrence. This station serves both the north and south of the Quebec City Metropolitan Area.

TABLE 3
AIRPORT ACTIVITIES
QUEBEC CITY AIRPORT

ACTIVITY	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Flights	9,208	9,623	8,304	6,791	5,735
Passengers	445,952	470,745	455,154	411,112	340,947
Mail (metric tons)	638	690	726	572	464
Cargo (metric tons)	2,506	2,775	2,641	2,218	1,516

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Air carrier traffic at Canadian airports, Catalogue 51-203.

4- COMMUNICATIONS

Twelve radio stations, four television stations, two cable television companies and two daily newspapers provide residents of the Quebec City Metropolitan Area with a coverage of local, national and international news.

4.1 TELECOMMUNICATIONS

CNCP Telecommunications and Bell Canada are the major suppliers of services in this field. Bell Canada offers services such as local calls, automatic dialing, overseas calls, conference calls, teletype, paging, teleconferencing, Centrex, mobile radio and CB radio. Quebec Telephone offers similar services in the Portneuf area.

CNCP Telecommunications provides telegram, cable, telex and teletype services.

4.2 TELEVISION AND RADIO

A list of the television and radio stations that broadcast from the Quebec City Metropolitan Area can be found in Tables 4 and 5.

TABLE 4
TELEVISION STATIONS BROADCASTING
FROM THE QUEBEC CITY METROPOLITAN AREA - 1983

IDENTIFICATION	LANGUAGE	FREQUENCY	POWER (WATTS) VIDEO	AUDIO
CBVT (channel 11)	French	THF[1]	173,000	34,600
CFCM (channel 4)	French	THF	100,000	15,000
CIVQ (channel 15)	French	UHF[2]	1,235,000	259,000
CKMI (channel 5)	English	THF	13,850	6,770

SOURCE: Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission, 1983.

1: Very high frequency.
2: Ultra high frequency.

TABLE 5
RADIO STATIONS BROADCASTING
FROM THE QUEBEC CITY METROPOLITAN AREA - 1983

IDENTIFICATION		LANGUAGE	FREQUENCY	POWER (WATTS)
STATIONS MA[1]	CBV	French	980 kHz	50,000
	CFLS[2]	French	920 kHz	10,000
	CHRC	French	800 kHz	50,000
	CJRP	French	1,060 kHz	50,000
	CKCV	French	1,280 kHz	50,000
STATIONS MF[3]	CBV	French	95.3 MHz	100,000
	CBVE	English	104.5 MHz	100,000
	CHIK	French	98.5 MHz	64,160
	CHOI	French	98.1 MHz	81,000
	CITF	French	107.5 MHz	39,800
	CJMF	French	93.3 MHz	70,800
	CKRL	French	89.1 MHz	1,430

SOURCE: Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission, 1983.

1: Amplitude modulation.
2: CFLS broadcasts from Lévis.
3: Frequency modulation.

4.3 CABLE COMPANIES

Two cable television companies, Cablevision National and Télécable Vidéotron Ltee, offer viewers a choice of 30 Canadian, American and French stations. They also offer several pay-TV channels, including Super Écran (French) and First Choice (English).

4.4 NEWSPAPERS

Two French-language daily newspapers, one bimonthly, several weekly publications and one English-language newspapaper are published in the Quebec City area. Major newspapers - the Devoir, the Presse, the Globe and Mail, the Gazette and the Financial Post - are also available. Table 6 shows the largest newspapers published in the Quebec City area.

TABLE 6
MAIN NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED
IN THE METROPOLITAN CITY QUEBEC AREA - NORTH SHORE - 1984

NAME	LANGUAGE	FREQUENCY	CIRCULATION (NUMBER OF COPIES)
Le Soleil	French	Daily	126,500
Le Journal de Québec	French	Daily	100,000
Le Mercredi Soir	French	Bimonthly	73,000
L'Appel	French	Weekly	37,000
Au fil des événements	French	Weekly	22,000
L'Élan	French	Bimonthly	20,000
L'Envol	French	Bimonthly	20,000
L'Éventail	French	Bimonthly	20,000
Quebec Chronicle Telegraph	English	Weekly	6,000
L'Hebdo de Portneuf	French	Weekly	50,000
Le Courrier de Portneuf	French	Weekly	55,000
L'Exclusif	French	Monthly	10,000

SOURCE: Survey of firms.

5- POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE

This chapter presents tables and figures based on statistics from the 1981 Census and gives a general overview of the community's demographic characteristics. Note that the figures reflect the situation as it was at the time of the census. Caution should therefore be exercised in using them, and the reader should allow for the changes that have occurred in the population since that time.

Note also that, because Statistics Canada often rounds its figures, the sum of the data in a given table may not correspond exactly to the total shown.

The main concepts used in this chapter are taken from Statistics Canada and may be defined as follows:

Adult Population	: Residents aged 15 years and over (excluding inmates of institutions);
Labour Force	: Residents aged 15 and over who are employed or unemployed;
Not in Labour Force	: Residents aged 15 and over who do not wish to or are unable to work (the unemployed are not included in this category);
Employed	: All residents aged 15 and over who hold a job, regardless of the work location;
Employment	: Persons aged 15 and over working in the territory, regardless of their place of residence;
Unemployed	: Residents aged 15 and over who are without employment and are looking for work;
Participation Rate	: The total labour force as a percentage of the total adult population;
Unemployment Rate	: Number of unemployed as a percentage of the labour force;
Mother Tongue	: First language learned and still understood.

5.1 TOTAL POPULATION

Table 7 on the next page gives total population figures over a ten-year period for each of the municipalities that make up the Quebec City Metropolitan Area and shows their percentage variations over the decade from 1971 to 1981.

TABLE 7
TOTAL POPULATION: CHANGES AND GROWTH RATES
METROPOLITAN QUEBEC CITY AREA - 1971-1981

MUNICIPALITY	1971	1976	1981	% VARIATION 1971-1981
Ancienne Lorette, t	8,304	11,694	12,935	55.8
Beauport, t	49,841	55,339	60,447	21.3
Beaupré, t	2,862	2,821	2,740	-4.3
Cap Santé, u	1,958	2,076	2,463	25.8
Charlesbourg, t	52,530	63,147	68,326	30.1
Chateau Richer, t	3,111	3,075	3,628	16.6
Deschambault, vl	995	1,018	977	-1.8
Donnacona, t	5,940	5,800	5,731	-3.5
Fossambault sur le Lac, t	154	303	570	270.1
Lac Delage, t	59	194	259	339.0
Lac St Charles, u	2,384	3,285	5,837	144.8
Lac St Joseph, t	7	16	75	971.4
Lac Sergent, t	150	103	138	-8.0
L'Ange Gardien, par	2,203	2,313	2,479	12.5
Lorette (Huron village), Ir	898	970	960	6.9
Loretteville, c	11,644	14,767	15,060	29.3
Montmorency 1, l'Étape	574	408	398	-30.7
Neuville, vl	798	918	996	24.8
Notre Dame de Portneuf, par	1,961	1,905	1,856	-5.4
Pointe aux Trembles, par	947	1,057	1,503	58.7
Pont Rouge, vl	3,272	3,342	3,580	9.4
Portneuf, t	1,347	1,320	1,333	-1.0
Portneuf, unorganized	4	-	-	-100.0
Quebec City, t	187,833	177,082	166,474	-11.4
Quebec, unorganized	51	6	10	-80.4
Rivière à Pierre, u	791	662	690	-12.8

TABLE 7 (cont'd)
TOTAL POPULATION: CHANGES AND GROWTH RATES
METROPOLITAN QUEBEC CITY AREA - 1971-1981

MUNICIPALITY	1971	1976	1981	% VARIATION 1971-1981
St Alban, vl	770	726	673	-12.6
St Alban, par	599	544	583	-2.7
St Anne de Beaupré, t	3,276	3,284	3,292	0.5
St Augustin de Desmaures, par	3,041	3,904	7,401	143.4
St Basile, vl	1,731	1,649	1,719	-0.7
St Basile, par	735	723	793	7.9
St Casimir, vl	1,711	1,580	1,495	-12.6
St Casimir, par	541	474	444	-17.9
St Charles des Grondines, vl	421	373	364	-13.5
St Charles des Grondines, par	434	343	328	-24.4
St Dunstan du Lac Beauport, par	1,280	2,072	3,285	156.6
St Brigitte de Laval, par	1,657	1,829	2,219	33.9
St Catherine, par	2,118	2,407	3,312	56.4
St Christine, par	325	326	349	7.4
St Famille, Ile d'Orléans, par	1,032	1,040	1,027	-0.5
Ste Foy, t	68,385	71,237	68,883	0.7
St Jeanne de Pont Rouge, u	981	1,049	1,504	53.3
St Petronille, Ile d'Orléans, vl	659	801	982	49.0
St Emile, vl	2,645	4,205	5,216	97.2
St Felix de Cap Rouge, par	2,974	5,716	8,492	185.5
St Ferréol les Neiges, u	1,596	1,647	1,758	10.2
St François, Ile d'Orléans, par	485	458	515	6.2
St Gabriel de Valcartier, u	1,826	2,019	2,670	46.2
St Gabriel Ouest, u	124	150	220	77.4
St Gilbert, par	345	286	312	-9.6

TABLE 7 (cont'd)
TOTAL POPULATION: CHANGES AND GROWTH RATES
METROPOLITAN QUEBEC CITY AREA - 1971-1981

MUNICIPALITY	1971	1976	1981	% VARIATION 1971-1981
St Jean, Ile d'Orléans, par	839	812	842	0.4
St Jean de Boischatel, vl	1,685	2,279	3,345	98.5
St Joachim, par	1,376	1,383	1,439	8.2
St Joseph de Deschambault, par	378	352	393	4.0
St Laurent, Ile d'Orléans, par	1,235	1,344	1,404	13.7
St Léonard de Portneuf, u	1,093	1,046	1,059	-3.1
St Marc des Carrières, vl	2,650	2,623	2,822	6.5
St Pierre, Ile d'Orléans, par	1,185	1,416	1,666	40.6
St Raymond, t	4,036	3,742	3,605	-10.7
St Raymond, par	2,715	3,154	3,925	44.6
St Thuribe, par	510	463	410	-19.6
St Tite des Caps, u	1,780	1,671	1,700	-4.5
St Ubald, u	1,562	1,521	1,605	2.8
Shannon, u	3,998	3,539	3,488	-12.8
Sillery, t	13,932	13,580	12,825	-7.9
Stoneham and Tewkesbury, ut	1,972	2,431	3,513	78.1
Val Bélair, t	6,555	10,716	12,695	93.7
Vanier, t	9,717	10,683	10,725	10.4
TOTAL QUEBEC CITY METROPOLITAN AREA	497,427	525,218	544,812	9.5

SOURCES: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 1976, Catalogue 92-803.
Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 1981, Catalogue 93-905.

t = town; vl = village; par = parish; Ir = Indian reservation;
u = undesignated; ut = united townships;

The Quebec City Metropolitan Area had a total population of 544,812 in 1981, over two-thirds of whom resided in four cities: Quebec City, Ste Foy, Charlesbourg and Beauport.

Between 1971 and 1981, however, the population increased by 9.5%.

This increase was higher in the suburbs, where it was partly due to the migration of Quebec City inhabitants to outlying localities, such as Cap Rouge, Val Bélair, St Augustin and Loretteville. Over the decade, Quebec City's population declined by 21,500. In the last two years, however, there has been a gradual shift back to the centre because of various economic factors that encourage people to live closer to their place of work.

5.2 TOTAL POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

Figure 1 presents the various age groups broken down by five-year segments, and shows percentage changes for each segment between 1971 and 1981. As can be seen, there was a certain aging of the community's population in the ten-year period. The under-15 group, for example, dropped from 28.1% in 1971 to 20,3% in 1981, while de 55-and- over age group rose from 14.4% to 17.5% during the same period.

5.3 TOTAL POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE

As Figure 2 indicates, the community's population is largely Francophone. Persons whose mother tongue is French account for 96.2% of the population and Anglophones for 2.8%. Small German, Italian and Asian communities make up the remaining 1%.

5.4 LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS

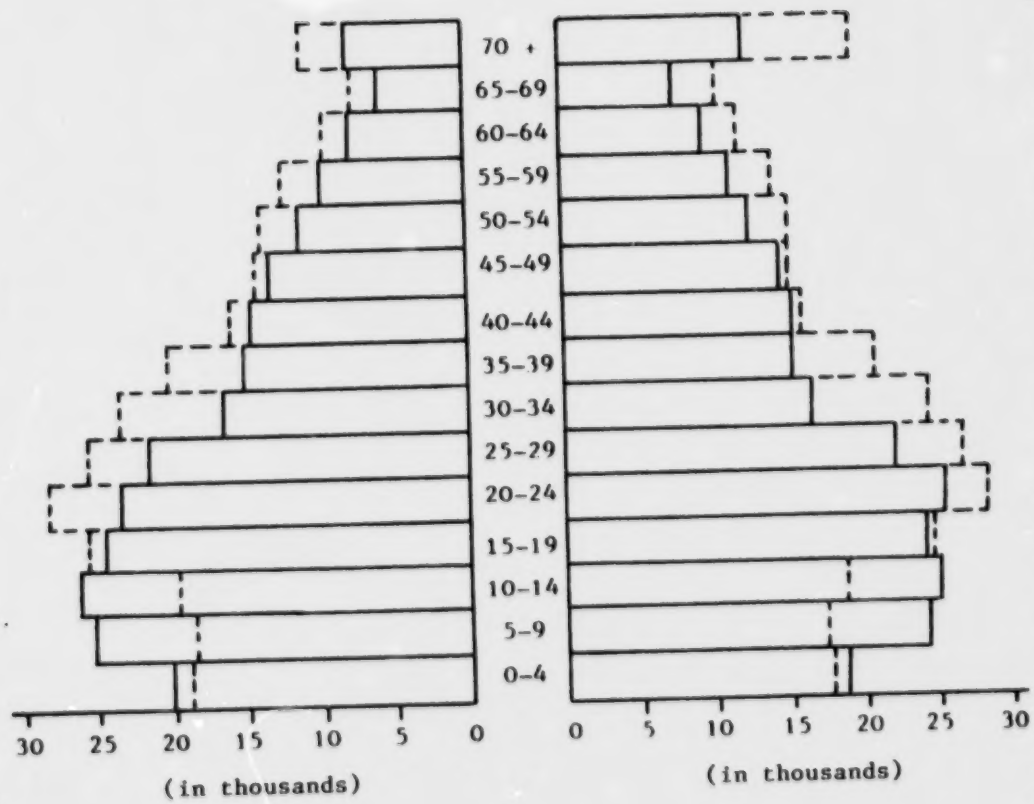
Table 8 provides data on labour market indicators broken down by sex and by age group.

The adult population of the Quebec City Metropolitan Area increased by approximately 20% between 1971 and 1981, compared with 17% for the province as a whole. The labour force of the community increased by more than 40% in the same period.

This significant increase of the labour force can be attributed to the greater number of women on the job market. In the Quebec Metropolitan Area, the female participation rate went from aproximately 34% in 1971 to over 48% in 1981. The male participation rate, however, is still distinctly higher than the female rate.

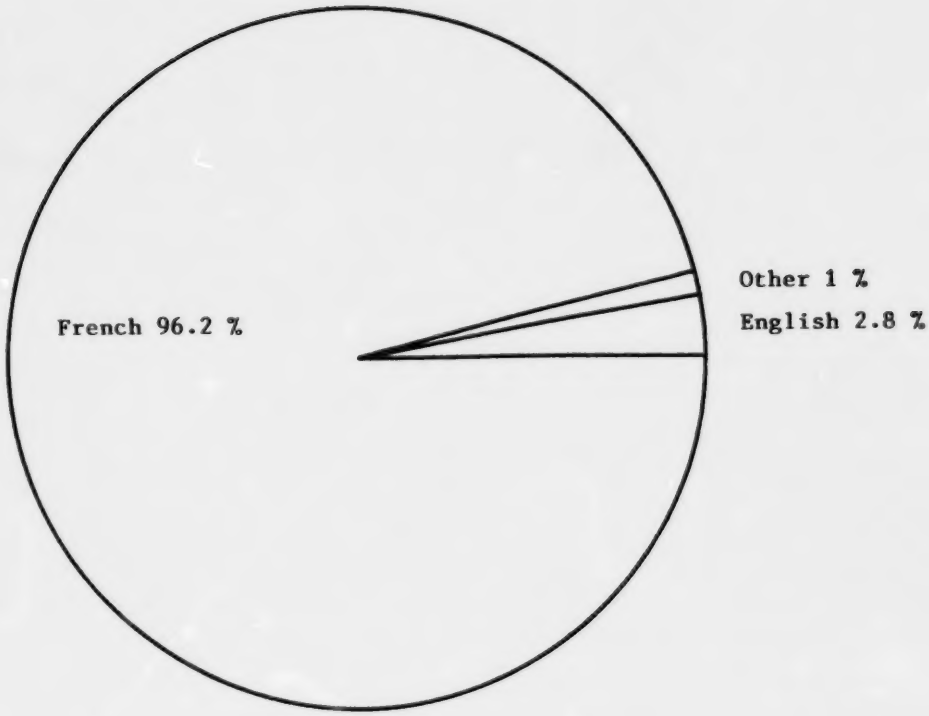
The number of employed persons grew by substantially the same amount as the labour force, but did so at a slightly slower rate because of the steady rise in unemployment over the decade.

FIGURE 1
TOTAL POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX
QUEBEC CITY METROPOLITAN AREA – 1971–1981



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 1981, catalogue 93-917,
Census of Canada 1971, catalogue 92-915.

FIGURE 2
TOTAL POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE
QUEBEC CITY METRPOLITAN AREA-1981



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 1981, catalogue 95-902.

TABLE 8
LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS
METROPOLITAN QUEBEC CITY AREA - 1981

INDICATOR	TOTAL	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
MEN						
Adult population	203,340	25,530	28,065	84,260	48,695	16,790
Labour force	155,120	10,275	24,395	78,195	39,830	2,335
Employed	138,950	7,385	19,805	72,390	37,135	2,245
Unemployed	16,070	2,890	4,580	5,805	2,705	80
Not in labour force	48,315	15,245	3,685	6,060	8,855	14,425
Participation rate	76.3	40.2	86.9	92.8	81.8	13.9
Unemployment rate	10.4	28.1	18.8	7.4	6.8	3.4
Employed persons/ adult population ratio	68.3	28.9	70.6	85.9	76.3	13.4
WOMEN						
Adult population	223,185	24,470	28,460	87,670	55,550	26,990
Labour force	107,375	9,010	23,265	53,700	20,075	1,330
Employed	93,685	5,820	19,700	48,580	18,355	1,265
Unemployed	13,675	3,235	3,565	4,595	1,730	75
Not in labour force	115,810	15,470	5,185	33,980	35,540	25,640
Participation rate	48.1	36.8	81.7	61.2	36.1	4.9
Unemployment rate	12.7	35.9	15.3	8.6	8.6	5.6
Employed persons/ adult population ratio	42.0	23.8	69.2	55.4	33.0	4.7
TOTAL						
Adult population	426,525	50,005	56,525	171,930	103,940	43,780
Labour force	262,395	19,280	47,660	131,895	59,905	3,665
Employed	232,640	13,205	39,505	120,970	55,490	3,510
Unemployed	29,750	6,130	8,150	10,900	4,430	150
Not in labour force	164,125	30,715	8,870	40,045	44,395	40,115
Participation rate	61.5	38.6	84.3	76.7	57.6	8.4
Unemployment rate	11.3	31.8	17.1	8.3	7.4	4.1
Employed persons/ adult population ratio	54.5	26.4	69.9	70.4	53.4	8.0

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981, Table 4. Specially compiled by the Economic Services Branch, Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

The employment/adult population ratio shows the same discrepancies between different age groups and between the sexes as does the participation rate. Note that the Quebec City Metropolitan Area is in the same position as the province as a whole with regard to the labour force/adult population and employment/adult population ratios. The Quebec City area had a higher unemployment rate than the province in 1981. However, there seems to be a reversal of that trend.

5.5 LABOUR FORCE BY LEVEL OF SCHOOLING

Figure 3 shows the level of schooling attained by the labour force in the community (students are therefore largely excluded from consideration).

The level of schooling among the community's labour force varies with sex, more men than women having completed Grade 13 or more (43% of men as opposed to 32.1% of women). Conversely, more women than men have completed Grade 13 or less, 67.9% as against 57%.

The level of schooling among the labour force in the Quebec Metropolitan Area is higher than that for the province as a whole, 37.1% of the former having gone on to post-secondary studies compared with 32.9% and 9.5% holding a university degree as against 7.1%.

This high level of schooling can be attributed to the presence of many colleges and universities, as well as the National Assembly, the provincial government, and several research centres in the community.

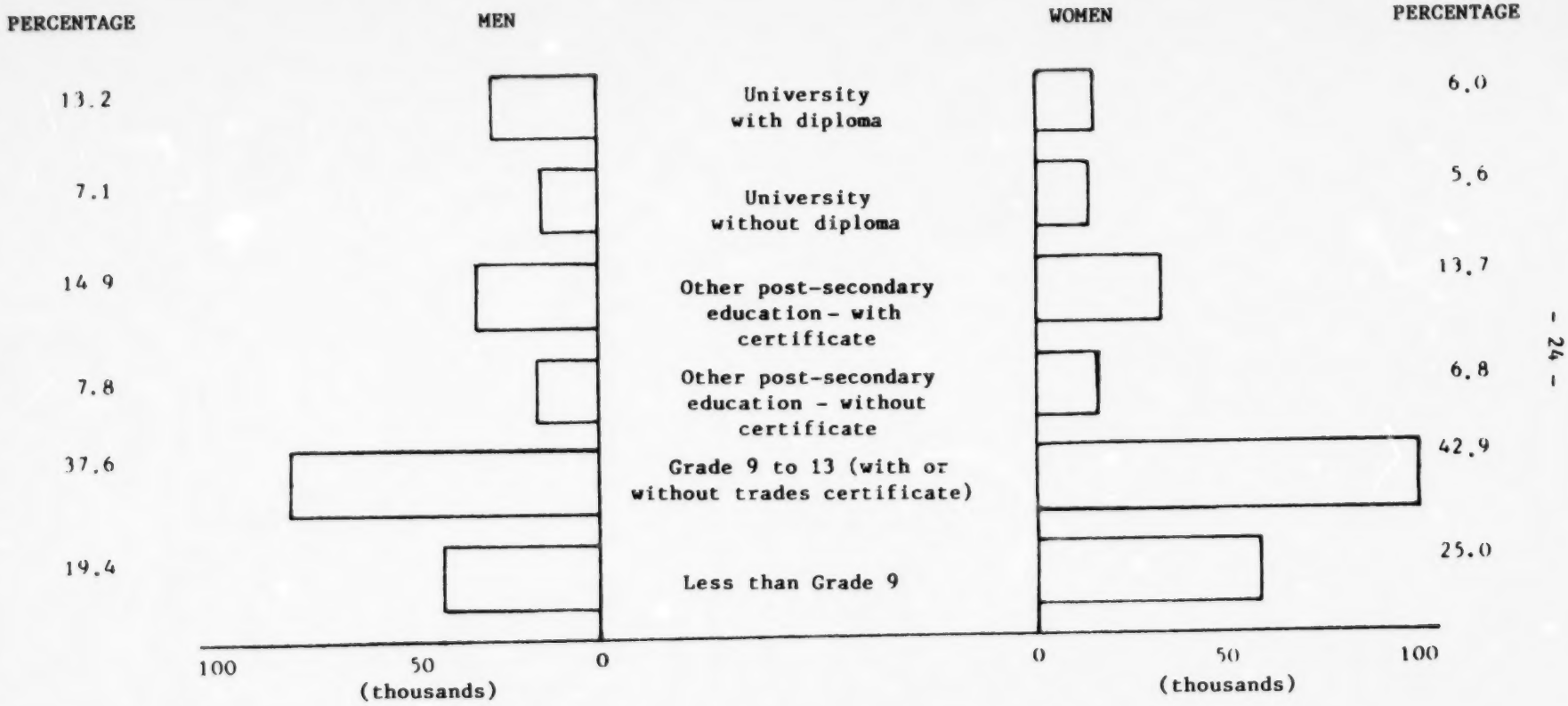
5.6 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

Figure 4 gives a breakdown of employed persons in the community by major occupational group (a term used by Statistics Canada) and sex.

As will be seen, the clerical group - typists, bookkeepers, clerks receptionnists - is by far the largest, and employs mainly women. The second largest occupation group, again in terms of numbers, is services, which includes security, accommodation and food, personal, and laundry services. Next comes the managerial and administrative category. Together, these three groups account for 47.2% of employed persons in the community.

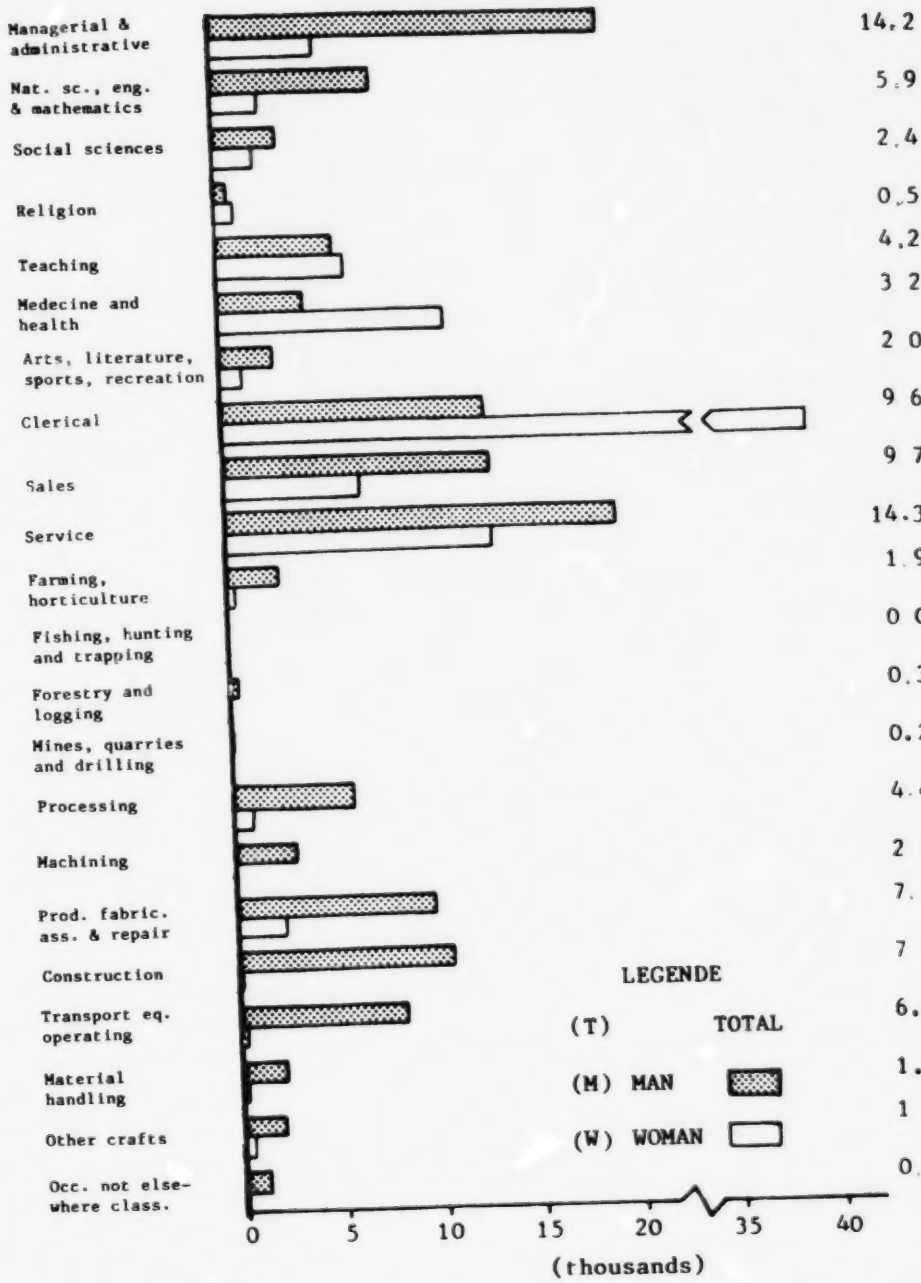
Note that 67.1% of employed women are concentrated in three major occupational groups: clerical, services, and medicine and health. Employed men, by contrast, are distributed much more evenly among the groups.

FIGURE 3
LABOUR FORCE BY HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING
ATTAINED AND SEX
QUEBEC CITY METROPOLITAN AREA - 1981



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 1981, tables produced for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

FIGURE 4
PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP AND SEX
QUEBEC CITY METROPOLITAN AREA - 1981



	PERCENTAGE		
	(M)	(W)	(T)
Managerial & administrative	14.2	5.7	10.8
Nat. sc., eng. & mathematics	5.9	2.5	4.5
Social sciences	2.4	2.3	2.3
Religion	0.5	1.2	0.8
Teaching	4.2	6.9	5.3
Medecine and health	3 2	12.1	6.8
Arts, literature, sports, recreation	2 0	1.3	1.7
Clerical	9 6	40.6	22.1
Sales	9 7	7 3	8.7
Service	14.3	14 4	14.3
Farming, horticulture	1.9	0 4	1.3
Fishing, hunting and trapping	0 0	0.0	0.0
Forestry and logging	0.3	0.0	0.2
Mines, quarries and drilling	0.2	0 0	0.1
Processing	4.4	1 0	3 0
Machining	2 1	0 1	1.3
Prod. fabric. ass. & repair	7.2	2 5	5.3
Construction	7 9	0 1	4.8
Transport eq. operating	6.0	0.3	3.7
Material handling	1.6	0.4	1.1
Other crafts	1 6	0.5	1.1
Occ. not elsewhere class.	0.9	0 2	0.6

Source: Statistics Canada Census 1981, table 7. Specially compiled by the Economic Services Branch, Canada. Employment and Immigration Canada.

5.7 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

Figure 5 gives a breakdown of employed persons in the community by industrial sector and sex.

The business, community and personal services sector is in first place, providing employment for 35.4% of all workers living in the community. It is the largest employer of women, with 48.9% of all female workers and also the largest employer overall, since it accounts for 26.3% of all male workers as well.

Public administration is in second place, with 19.3% of employed persons. Trade ranks third (16% of employed persons), followed by manufacturing (11%). Together, these four major groups employ more than 80% of employed people in the community.

It will also be noted that male workers are distributed much more evenly among the various major occupational groups than their female counterparts.

5.8 HABITUAL FLOW OR WORKERS

Table 9 shows the habitual flow of workers within the municipalities of the Quebec City census metropolitan area (Statistics Canada, 1981). This definition of the community is different from the one used throughout this profile. First of all, it includes an area on the south shore of the St Lawrence, across from Quebec City. In addition, it excludes certain areas of the community which are located to the west (Donnacona, for example) and to the east (Montmorency) of Quebec City.

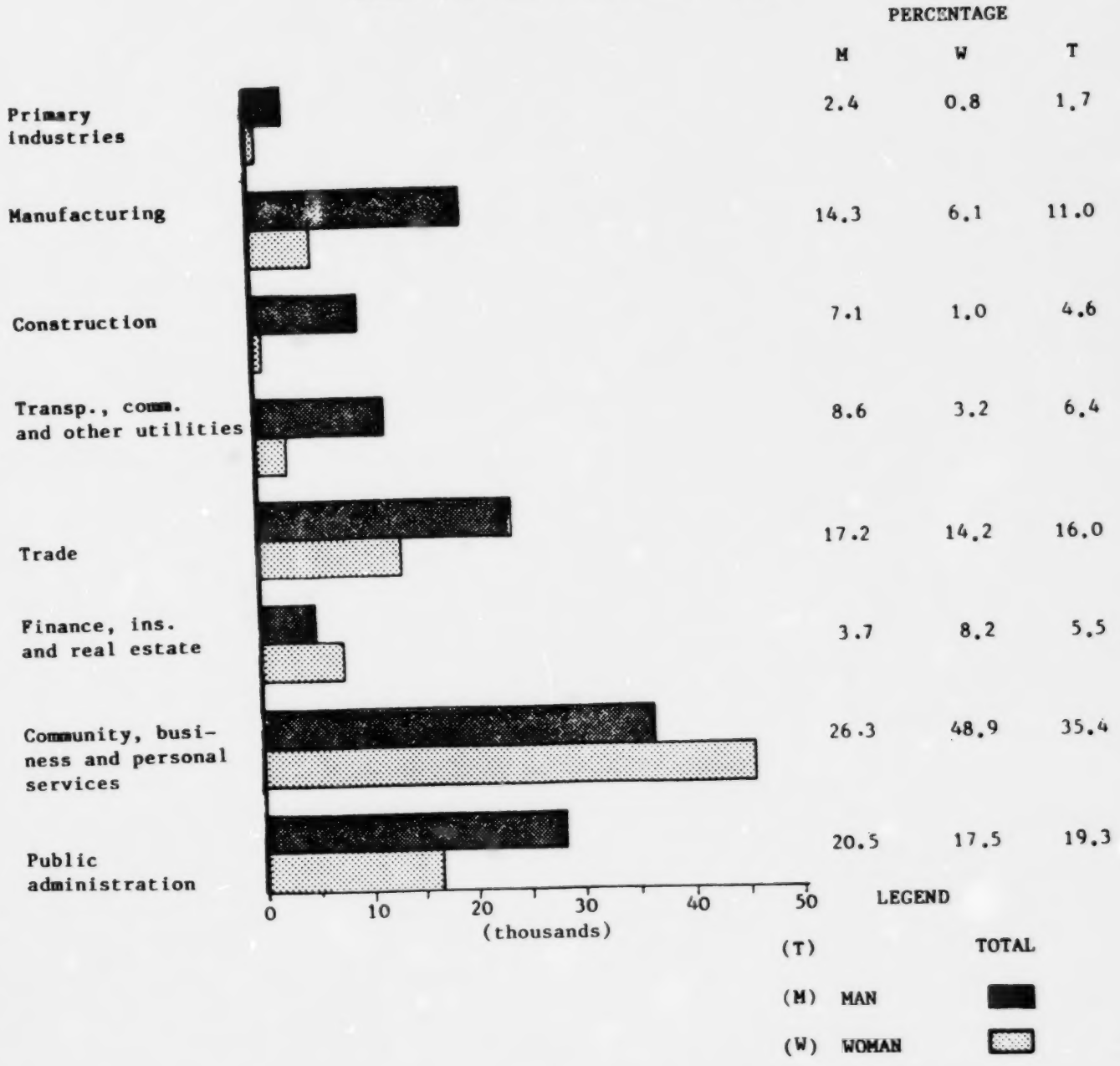
For the purposes of this profile, the metropolitan area has been divided into five zones, three on the north shore and two on the south. The municipalities in each zone are indicated on the list that precedes Table 9.

Table 9 shows the number of workers by place of residence and place of work; for example, 8,280 residents of zone A work in zone B. The "net movement" column at the bottom of the table shows the difference between the number of workers entering and leaving each zone (excluding those with no usual place of work).

At the time of the 1981 census, there were 251,540 employed persons in the census metropolitan area of Quebec City and 250,825 jobs, a figure that excludes employed persons with no usual place of work. If those persons are included, however, the number of jobs in the community stands at 253,265, a net gain of 1,725 workers.

Jobs are concentrated in zone A, which provides 71% of total employment in the area. That zone had a net gain of 60,480 workers, unlike the other zones, which experienced a net movement outward.

FIGURE 5
PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
BY INDUSTRIAL SECTO AND SEX
QUEBEC CITY METROPOLITAN AREA - 1981



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 1981, table 9. Specially compiled by the Economic Services Branch, Canada Employment and Immigration Canada.

TABLE 9
HABITUAL FLOW OF WORKERS
QUEBEC CITY CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA - 1981

PLACE OF RESIDENCE	PLACE OF WORK						NO USUAL PLACE OF WORK	OUTSIDE CANADA	OTHER PLACES OF WORK (1)	NET MOVEMENT
	ZONE A	ZONE B	ZONE C	ZONE D	ZONE E	HOME				
ZONE A	104,130	8,280	545	995	1,055	4,700	1,160	425	5,515	60,480
ZONE B	31,255	14,275	1,570	310	260	1,840	395	180	2,490	-24,465
ZONE C	22,655	1,525	8,355	160	135	1,335	415	40	1,860	-23,285
ZONE D	2,870	175	30	8,040	1,005	770	235	45	1,000	-80
ZONE E	10,450	415	130	1,925	5,730	1,030	235	30	1,565	-10,925
Other (2)	10,065	1,205	815	1,655	1,135	-	330	-	-	-

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981, Catalogue 92-908. Specially compiled by the Economic Services Branch, Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

(1) This category includes all other census subdivisions of work in Canada outside the census metropolitan area.

(2) This category includes all other census subdivisions of residence in Canada outside the census metropolitan area.

Note too that approximately 39% of workers living on the south shore of the St Lawrence work on the north shore. In contrast, only 1% of north shore residents work on the south shore.

MUNICIPALITIES BY ZONE (see table 9)

Zone A:
Ancienne Lorette
Cap Rouge
Quebec City
St Augustin
St Foy
Sillery
Vanier

Zone B:
Charlesbourg
Lac Delage
Lac Beauport
Lorette
Loretteville
St Dunstan du Lac Beauport
St Emile
St Gabriel West
Shannon
Stoneham and Tewkesbury
Val Bélair

Zone C:
Beauport
Chateau Richer
L'Ange Gardien
St Jean de Boischatel
St Pierre, Ile d'Orléans
St Brigitte de Laval
St Petronille, Ile d'Orléans

Zone D:
Lévis
St David
St Etienne de Beaumont
St Lambert de Lauzon
St Louis de Pintendre
St Joseph de la Pointe de Lévy

Zone E:
Bernières
Charny
St Hélène de Breakeyville
St Etienne
St Jean Chrysostome
St Lambert
St Nicolas
St Rédempteur
St Romuald d'Etchemin

6- ECONOMY AND LABOUR MARKET

This chapter includes tables and figures which illustrate the industrial structure of the region. The first two tables show the number of firms by major industry and firm size and give the corresponding level of employment. The next two tables provide the same information on manufacturing, which has been broken down into 20 subcategories, and the last two cover the community, business and personal services sector. Each set of tables is accompanied by a figure and a brief analysis.

The chapter ends with two lists: the first shows the largest firms in the community and the number of people they employ, while the second gives hourly wage rates for a sample of major occupations.

6.1 INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE

6.1.1 Major Industries

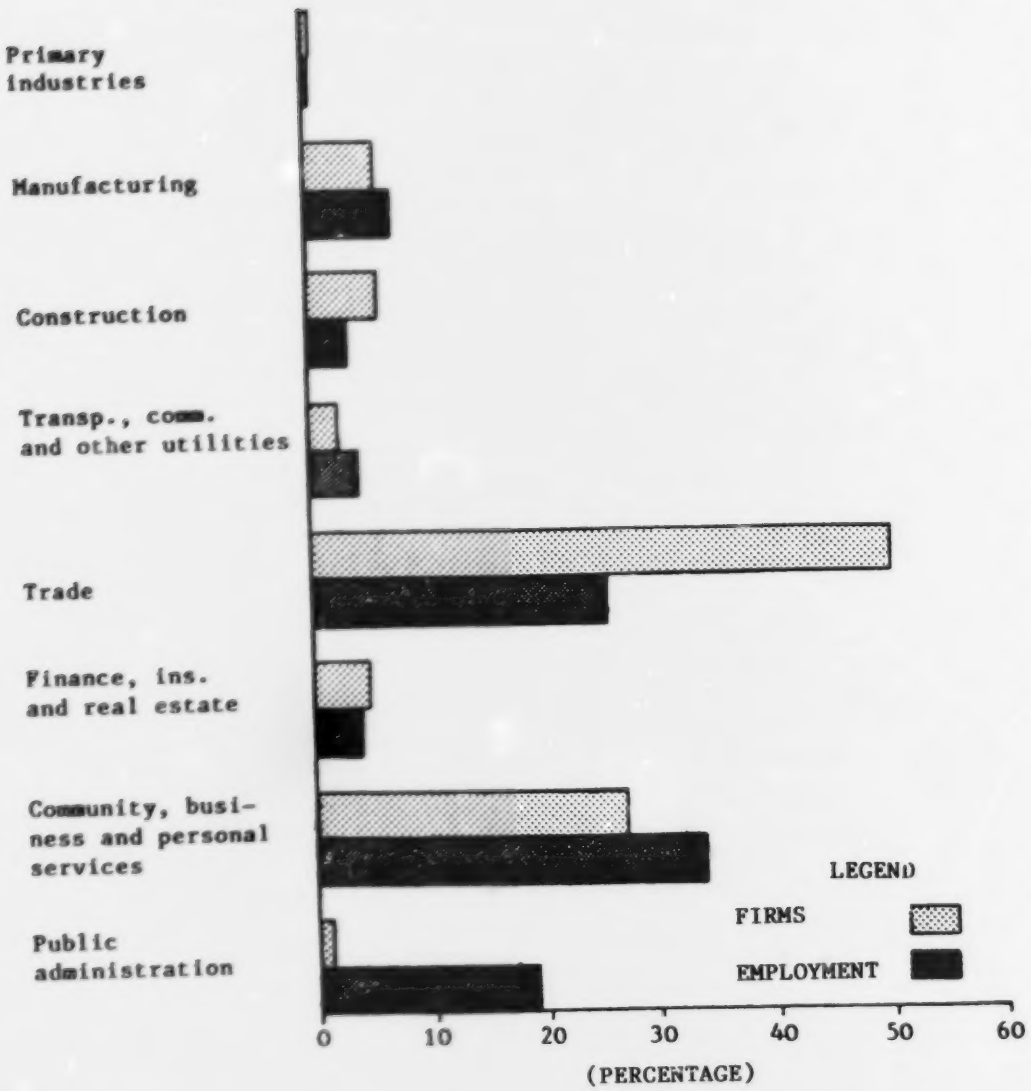
Tables 10 and 11 show the number of firms and jobs in the eight main industries in the Metropolitan Quebec City Area. Firms are broken down by size, the smallest having one to four employees and the largest 1,000 or more.

As can be seen from table 10, most of the firms - approximately 70% of the total - are in the trade and service sectors. The vast majority - 91% - are small, employing from 1 to 19 people.

Note, however, that the community, business and personal services sector also accounts for 37% of the firms with more than 1,000 employees. Together, these two sectors provide 55% of all jobs in the community, with trade accounting for 17% (40,339 jobs) and services for 38% (86,844 jobs).

Manufacturing also plays an important part in the region's industrial structure, being third in terms of the number of firms and fourth in terms of employment. Workers are distributed quite evenly among the various manufacturing categories, but 61% of firms have only one to four employees. Abundant raw materials and high-quality skilled labour play an important role in the expansion of manufacturing in the Metropolitan Quebec City Area.

FIGURE 6
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FIRMS AND
EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY
QUEBEC CITY METROPOLITAN AREA - 1983



Source: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.
List of firms by Canada Employment Centres - 1983-1984.

TABLE 10
NUMBER OF FIRMS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY AND FIRM SIZE
QUEBEC CITY METROPOLITAN AREA - 1983-1984

INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES								TOTAL
	1-4	5-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1,000 or more	
Primary industries	329	50	11	5	1	0	0	0	396
Manufacturing	641	255	90	33	19	10	6	1	1,055
Construction	775	205	53	14	2	3	1	0	1,053
Transportation, communication and other utilities	297	110	42	9	12	2	2	1	475
Trade	3,281	1,071	196	71	28	4	2	0	4,653
Finance, insurance and real estate	410	283	73	17	4	2	1	0	790
Community, business and personal services	2,922	1,037	272	105	41	33	16	10	4,436
Public administration and defence	80	38	19	17	16	17	10	15	212
TOTAL	8,735	3,049	756	271	123	71	38	27	13,070

SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, Quebec City/Saguenay/Lac St Jean District. List of firms by CECs, 1983-1984.

TABLE 11
EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY AND FIRM SIZE
QUEBEC CITY METROPOLITAN AREA - 1983

INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES								TOTAL
	1-4	5-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1,000 or more	
Primary industries	822	600	385	375	150	0	0	0	2,332
Manufacturing	1,602	3,060	3,150	2,475	2,850	3,500	4,500	2,000	23,137
Construction	1,937	2,460	1,855	1,050	300	1,050	750	0	9,402
Transportation, communication and other utilities	742	1,320	1,470	675	1,800	700	1,500	2,000	10,207
Trade	8,202	12,852	6,860	5,325	4,200	1,400	1,500	0	40,339
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,025	3,396	2,555	1,275	600	700	750	0	10,301
Community, business and personal services	7,305	12,444	9,520	7,875	6,150	11,550	12,000	20,000	86,844
Public administration and defence	200	456	665	1,275	2,400	5,950	7,500	30,000	48,446
TOTAL	21,835	36,588	26,460	20,325	18,450	24,850	28,500	54,000	231,008

SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, Quebec City/Saguenay/Lac St Jean District. List of firms by CECs, 1983-1984.

In terms of number of firms involved, construction is the fourth largest industry. Small businesses figure largely, 74% of the companies employing one to four people. Construction accounts for 8% of all firms in the community but only 4% of total employment.

The finance, insurance and real estate sector comes fifth in terms of both the number of firms (790) and the number of jobs (10,301). Slightly more than half of these firms employ only one to four people.

Jobs in transportation, communication and other utilities are spread more evenly among the various companies, even though 63% have from one to four employees. That sector ranks sixth in terms of the number of jobs and firms.

Primary activities now account for only 1% of employment in the community. This sector represents 3% of the total number of establishments, none of which employs more than 200 people. It is in last place in terms of jobs and second last in terms of the number of firms.

Public administration is last in terms of the number of firms, since employment is concentrated in those with more than 1,000 employees. The sector provides 48,500 jobs, which are located primarily in the heart of the community, in Quebec City and Ste Foy.

6.1.2 Manufacturing

Tables 12 and 13 categorize manufacturing into 20 industries, and number of firms and employment for each type of industry in the Metropolitan Quebec City Area.

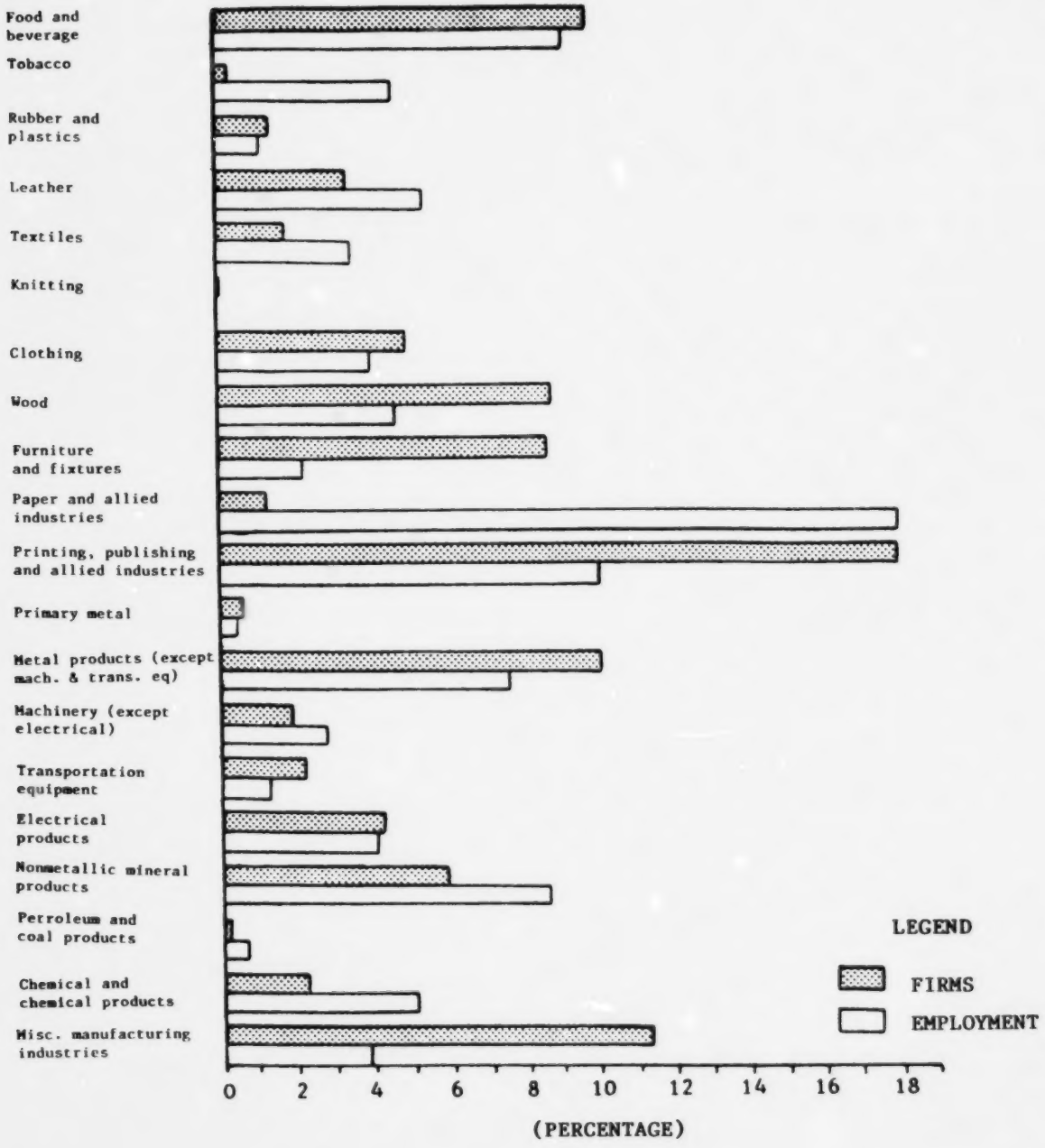
As the tables indicate, there were 1,055 manufacturing companies and 23,137 manufacturing jobs in the community in 1983. Printing came first with 191 firms, followed by metal fabricating (109 firms) and food and beverages (105 firms).

In terms of employment, one industry stood out from all the rest: pulp and paper with 4,200 jobs. In second place, with 2,364 jobs, came printing, publishing and allied industries, followed closely by food and beverages and nonmetallic minerals. These four industries together accounted for 46% of total manufacturing employment.

On average, manufacturing establishments in the Quebec City Metropolitan Area have 22 employees each. In fact, firms with 50 employees or less account for 94% of manufacturing in the territory. Paper and related industries (Reed Paper Ltd) is the only sector where a firm employs over 1,000 people.

More than half of all manufacturing establishments have from one to four employees, and printing, publishing and allied industries heads in the fiels with 130 firms. Next comes furniture and fixtures, which has 77 small firms.

FIGURE 7
PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN OF FIRMS AND
EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING
QUEBEC CITY METROPOLITAN AREA - 1983



Source: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, Quebec City/North Shore District. List of firms by Canada Employment Centres. 1983-1984.

TABLE 12
NUMBER OF FIRMS IN MANUFACTURING BY FIRM SIZE
QUEBEC CITY METROPOLITAN AREA - 1983

INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES								TOTAL
	1-4	5-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1,000 or more	
Food and beverages	49	36	12	3	4	1	-	-	105
Tobacco	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4
Rubber and plastics	9	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	16
Leather	15	7	8	4	4	-	-	-	38
Textiles	12	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	19
Knitting	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Clothing	31	17	3	1	1	1	-	-	54
Wood	57	25	9	3	1	-	-	-	95
Furniture and fixtures	77	13	1	2	-	-	-	-	93
Paper and allies industries	5	1	-	1	2	3	1	1	14
Printing, publishing and allied industries	130	42	16	1	1	1	-	-	191
Primary metals	4	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	8

TABLE 12 (cont'd)
NUMBER OF FIRMS IN MANUFACTURING BY FIRM SIZE
QUEBEC CITY METROPOLITAN AREA - 1983

INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES								TOTAL
	1-4	5-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1,000 or more	
Metal products (except machinery and transportation equipment	59	31	12	5	1	1	-	-	109
Machinery (except electrical)	10	6	2	2	-	1	-	-	21
Transportation equipment	12	9	3	1	-	-	-	-	25
Electrical products	26	12	6	3	-	1	-	-	48
Nonmetallic mineral products	37	15	4	5	1	1	1	-	64
Petroleum and coal products	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Chemical products	14	6	2	-	2	-	1	-	25
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	90	20	11	1	-	-	-	-	122
TOTAL: ALL MANUFACTURING	641	255	90	33	19	11	5	1	1,055

SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, Quebec City/Saguenay/Lac St Jean District. List of firms by CECs, 1983-1984.

TABLE 13
EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING BY FIRM SIZE
QUEBEC CITY METROPOLITAN AREA - 1983

INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES								TOTAL
	1-4	5-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1,000 or more	
Food and beverages	123	432	420	225	600	350	-	-	2,150
Tobacco	5	-	-	-	-	350	750	-	1,105
Rubber and plastics	22	60	35	-	150	-	-	-	267
Leather	37	84	280	300	600	-	-	-	1,301
Textiles	30	72	-	-	-	-	750	-	852
Knitting	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Clothing	77	204	105	75	150	350	-	-	961
Wood	143	300	315	225	150	-	-	-	1,133
Furniture and fixtures	193	156	35	150	-	-	-	-	534
Paper and allied industries	12	12	-	75	300	1 050	750	2,000	4,199
Printing, publishing and allied industries	325	504	560	75	150	-	750	-	2,364
Primary metals	10	36	-	75	-	-	-	-	121

TABLE 13 (cont'd)
EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING BY FIRM SIZE
QUEBEC CITY METROPOLITAN AREA - 1983

INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES								TOTAL
	1-4	5-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1,000 or more	
Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment	148	372	420	375	15	350	-	-	1,815
Machinery (except electrical)	25	72	70	150	-	350	-	-	667
Transport equipment	30	108	105	75	-	-	-	-	318
Electrical products	65	144	210	225	-	350	-	-	994
Nonmetallic mineral products	93	180	140	375	150	350	750	-	2,038
Petroleum and coal products	2	12	-	-	150	-	-	-	164
Chemical products	35	72	70	-	300	-	750	-	1,227
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	225	240	385	75	-	-	-	-	925
TOTAL: ALL MANUFACTURING	1,602	3,060	3,150	2,475	2,850	3,500	4,500	2,000	23,137

SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, Quebec City/Saguenay/Lac St Jean District. List of firms by CECs, 1983-1984.

Thus, manufacturing in the Quebec City Metropolitan Area is dominated by five industries: paper and allied industries; printing, publishing and allied industries; food and beverages; nonmetallic mineral products; and metal fabricating. This lack of diversification makes the region even more sensitive to fluctuations in the economy. Note too the lack of leading, ultramodern industries.

6.1.3 Community, Business and Personal Services

Tables 14 and 15 show the number of firms and employment (categorized by firm size) in each of the eight subsectors that make up the community, business and personal services sector.

This sector provides the most employment in the community. The health and welfare services sub-sector leads the field in terms of employment, and it alone accounts for 23,626 jobs, 27% of the total for the sector. Education and related services come next, with 18,677 jobs.

These two subsectors provide close to 50% of all sector employment, and 47% of it is in firms with 1,000 or more employees, even though 577 of the 835 firms employ only one to four people.

Food and accommodation services also play an important role, employing 18,638 people in 1,150 firms. The metropolitan area, and Quebec City in particular, offers a large number of tourist attractions and tourism is a major factor in the regional economy. The city's convention centre, for instance, welcomes tens of thousands of delegates every year.

Services to business management is another important subsector, since it employs 13,600 people in 1,000 firms, approximately 91% of which have from 1 to 19 employees. Examples of such services are data processing, accountants, and notaries.

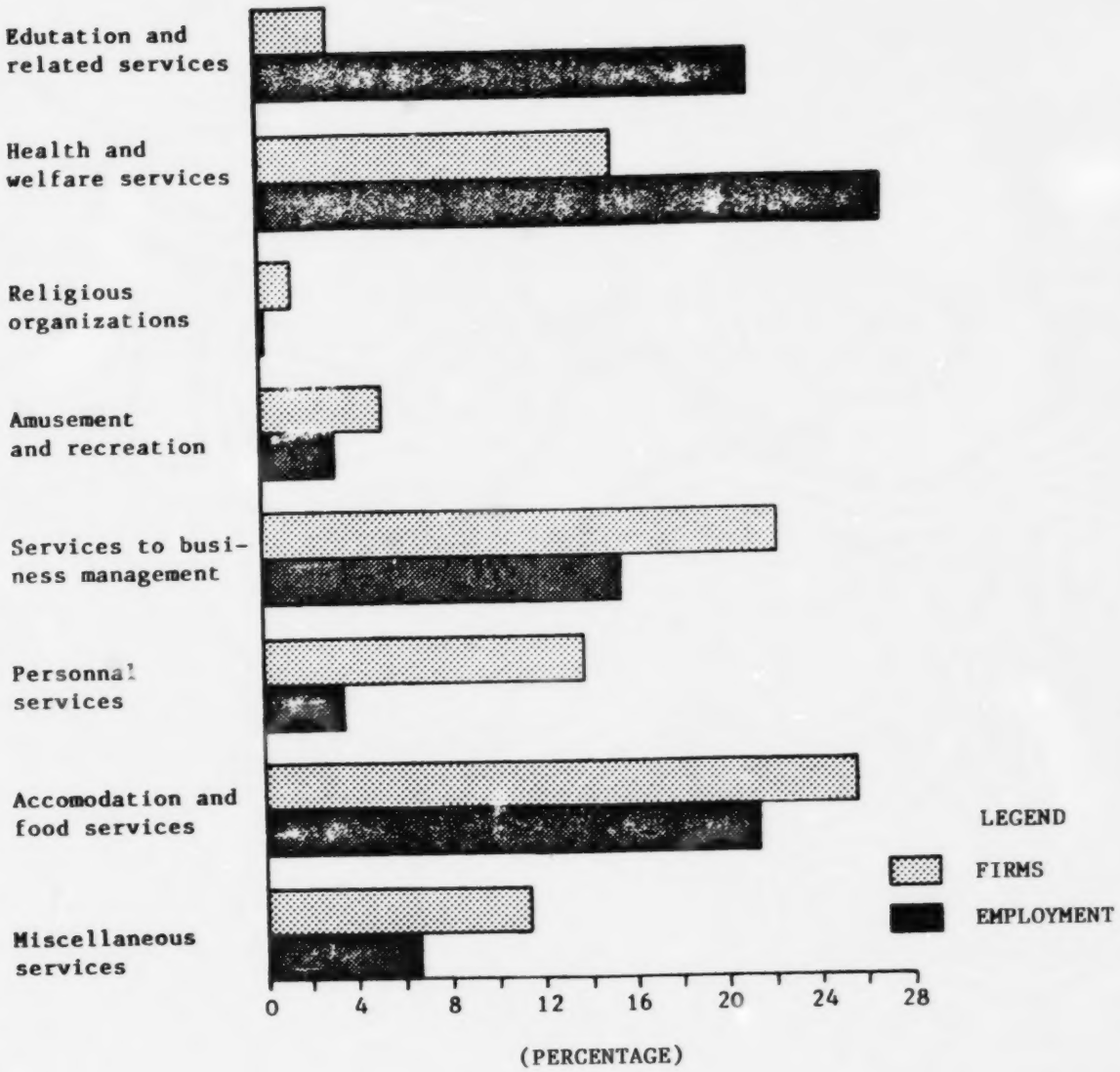
The personal services sector comes far behind, with only 3,130 jobs. Although there are more than 600 firms in the subsector, they employ an average of only five employees each. Amusement and recreation is next (2,993 jobs and 239 firms) followed by religious organizations (392 jobs and 76 establishments).

Miscellaneous services is rather a large subsector, providing 5,788 jobs in 513 firms. This is equivalent to 6.6% of employment and 11.5% of all firms of community, business and personal services sector in the Quebec City Metropolitan Area.

6.2 HEAD OFFICES

Many large firms have their head offices in the Quebec City Metropolitan Area, and this has a very significant multiplier effect on the territory's economic activity. Together with governmental and paragovernmental institutions, such firms are the main clients of service establishments.

FIGURE 8
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FIRMS AND EMPLOYMENT
IN COMMUNITY, BUSINESS AND PERSONAL SERVICES
QUEBEC CITY METROPOLITAN AREA - 1983



Source: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission. Ouebec City/North Shore District. Lists of firms by Canada Employment Centres - 1983-1984.

TABLE 14
NUMBER OF FIRMS IN COMMUNITY, BUSINESS AND PERSONAL SERVICES BY FIRM SIZE
QUEBEC CITY METROPOLITAN AREA - 1983

SUBSECTOR	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES								TOTAL
	1-4	5-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1,000 or more	
Education and related services	61	35	18	5	14	5	7	4	149
Health and welfare services	516	113	18	16	4	8	5	6	686
Religious organizations	62	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	76
Amusement and recreation	130	74	28	6	-	1	-	-	239
Services to business management	681	226	56	15	12	8	2	-	1,000
Personal services	542	70	6	3	1	1	-	-	623
Accommodation and food services	558	409	121	48	6	6	2	-	1,150
Miscellaneous services	372	99	22	12	4	4	-	-	513
TOTAL	2,922	1,037	272	105	41	33	16	10	4,436

SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, Quebec City/Saguenay/Lac St Jean District. List of firms by CECs, 1983-1984.

TABLE 15
EMPLOYMENT IN COMMUNITY, BUSINESS AND PERSONAL SERVICES BY FIRM SIZE
QUEBEC CITY METROPOLITAN AREA - 1983

SUBSECTOR	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES								TOTAL
	1-4	5-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1,000 or more	
Education and related services	152	420	630	375	2,100	1,750	5,250	8,000	18,677
Health and welfare services	1,290	1,356	630	1,200	600	2,800	3,750	12,000	23,626
Religious organizations	155	132	105	-	-	-	-	-	392
Amusement and recreation	325	888	980	450	-	350	-	-	2,993
Services to business management	1,703	2,712	1,960	1,125	1,800	2,800	1,500	-	13,600
Personal services	1,355	840	210	225	150	350	-	-	3,130
Accommodation and food services	1,395	4,908	4,235	3,600	900	2,100	1,500	-	18,638
Miscellaneous services	930	1,188	770	900	600	1,400	-	-	5,788
TOTAL	7,305	12,444	9,520	7,875	6,150	11,550	12,000	20,000	86,844

SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, Quebec City/Saguenay/Lac St Jean District. List of firms by CECs, 1983-1984.

Head offices tend to locate where they can find the business and financial services they require, thereby contributing to the growth of service establishments and to the development of new enterprises.

Other companies also have a spin-off effect, even though they may note have a head office in the area. One such company is Reed Paper, which employs 2,100 people and has assets of $235 million in Quebec City.

These are the reasons for including in the profile a list of the largest firms in the Quebec City Metropolitan Area (see table 16). Note that this list is not exhaustive. In addition, not all of the firms listed necessarily have their head offices in Quebec City.

6.3 WAGE RATES

Table 17 lists the main occupations in the community, together with their respective hourly wage rates. The table also shows the industrial sector involved in each case. The term "general" means that the wage indicated is common to all sectors.

Each wage rate given is an arithmetical average of the rates in a statistical sample of a given occupation, the figures being taken from the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission's "Guide to Wage Rates", which contains information on the wage rates for some 800 different occupations. The Guide draws a number of sources: decrees, collective agreements, Labour Canada surveys, and job offers reported to Canada Employment Centres.

TABLE 16
MAJOR FIRMS IN THE
QUEBEC CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

FIRM	TYPE OF FIRM	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
Quebec Government	Public administration	25,000 +
Government of Canada	Public administration	9,000 +
Laval University	Education	3,000 +
Robert Giffard Hospital	Health care	2,000 +
Quebec City	Municipal administration	2,000 +
Laval University Hospital Centre (CHUL)	Health care and research centre	1,000 +
Laval Hospital	Health care	1,000 +
Hôtel Dieu de Québec	Health care	1,000 +
L'Enfant Jésus Hospital	Health care	1,000 +
St François d'Assise Hospital	Health care	1,000 +
Industries Valcartier Inc	Munitions plant	1,000 +
Reed Paper Ltd	Pulp and paper	1,000 +
Compagnie Price Ltd	Pulp and paper	1,000 +
Hydro Quebec	Electric power	1,000 +
Sears Ltd	Department stores	1,000 +
Provigo Inc	Grocery stores	1,000 +
Tilly Regional School Commission	Education	1,000 +
Ste Foy School Commission	Education	1,000 +
Bell Canada	Telecommunications	500 to 999
Commission de Transport de la Communauté urbaine de Québec (CTCUQ)	Public transit	500 to 999
Sico Inc	Commercial paint and papers	500 to 999
Le Soleil Ltd	Daily newspaper Publishing and printing	500 to 999
Rothmans of Pall Mall Canada Ltd	Tobacco products	500 to 999

TABLE 16 (cont'd)
MAJOR FIRMS IN THE
QUEBEC CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

FIRM	TYPE OF FIRM	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
Chateau Frontenac	Accommodation	500 to 999
Quebec City Hilton International	Accommodation	500 to 999
Collège d'enseignement général et professionnel de Limoilou	Education	500 to 999
Collège d'enseignement général et professionnel de Sainte-Foy	Education	500 to 999
City of Ste Foy	Municipal administration	500 to 999
Le groupe Resto	Restaurants	500 to 999
Domtar	Pulp and paper	500 to 999
Canadian General Electric Ltd	Manufacture of electrical appliances	200 to 499
Béton Québec Inc (a division of Ciment St Laurent Inc)	Prepared concrete	200 to 499
Vibrek Inc (a division of St Lawrence Cement Inc)	Prefabricated concrete	
F.X. Drolet Inc	Slow combustion wood stoves, elevators	200 to 499
Somec Inc	Ventilation shafts	200 to 499
Daisyfresh Creations Inc	Women's lingerie	200 to 499
Imperial Tobacco Ltd	Tobacco products	200 to 499
Laiterie Laval Ltée	Dairy products	200 to 499
Groupe Samson Inc	Baked goods	200 to 499
Fornet Inc	Soap manufacture	200 to 499
Bastien et frères Inc	Leather goods	200 to 499
Chaussures Katerina Inc	Leather goods	200 to 499
Scierie Leduc (a division of Reed Paper Ltd)	Sawmill	200 to 499
J.C. Ford Inc	Pulp and paper	200 to 499

SOURCE: Canada Employment Centres, List of firms, September 1984.

TABLE 17
WAGE RATES FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
QUEBEC CITY METROPOLITAN AREA - 1983

OCCUPATION	SECTOR	HOURLY WAGE ($)
Administrative services manager	Food and beverages	15.30
	Metal fabricating	15.74
	Transportations, communications and other utilities	15.93
	Trade	14.74
	Finance, insurance and real estate	13.46
	Community, business and personal services	15.78
	Public administration	14.60
Accountant	General	10.24
Credit officer	Finance, insurance and real estate	12.68
Systems analyst, business	Trade	11.85
	Finance, insurance and real estate	10.62
	Community, business and personal services	13.00
	Public administration	13.13
Systems analyst, engineering and scientific	Trade	13.47
	Finance, insurance and real estate	15.45
	Public administration	17.55
	Community, business and personal services	17.25
Programmer, business	General	8.24
Pre-school teacher	General	5.73
Nurse	Hospital	13.96
Nursing assistant	Hospital	11.02
Nurse's aid	Hospital	8.97

TABLE 17 (cont'd)
WAGE RATES FOR SELECTED OCCUPATION
QUEBEC CITY METROPOLITAN AREA - 1983

OCCUPATION	SECTOR	HOURLY WAGE ($)
Secretary	Food and beverages	8.40
	Pulp and paper	10.62
	Miscellaneous industries	10.24
	Trade	8.76
	Public administration	10.89
Legal secretary	Trade	6.46
Medical secretary	General	7.18
Stenographer	Pulp and paper	11.62
	Trade	6.81
	Public administration	9.51
	General	6.96
Clerk-typist	General	5.62
Typist	Printing	7.17
	Trade	7.53
	Finance, insurance and real estate	6.76
Bookkeeper	Transportation, communication and other utilities	14.11
	Trade	9.48
	Finance, insurance and real estate	10.65
	General	6.98
Accounting clerk	Food and beverages	8.05
	Trade	8.52
	Public administration	9.46
	General	6.20
Cashier	Banks	6.40
	Trade	8.85
Cashier, office	Trade	5.44
Receptionist	General	5.32

TABLE 17 (cont'd)
WAGE RATES FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
QUEBEC CITY METROPOLITAN AREA - 1983

OCCUPATION	SECTOR	HOURLY WAGE ($)
General office clerk	Food and beverages	7.82
	Trade	8.34
	Public administration	10.71
	General	5.62
Order clerk	Trade	8.30
	Transportation, communication and other utilities	11.15
	Public administration	11.68
Manufacturers' agent	General	5.78
Motor vehicle salesman	Trade	6.46
Parts salesman	Trade	9.90
Sales clerk	Hardware	5.00
	Clothing	4.70
	Service station	4.45
Security guard	Trade	8.26
	Public administration	8.63
	General	4.40
Executive chef	General	6.98
Cook	General	5.43
Cook helper	General	4.28
Restaurant hostess	Food and accommodation	6.43
Waiter	Food and accommodation	3.47
Janitor	Transportation, communication and other utilities	9.52
	Community, business and personal services	7.56
	Public administration	9.06

TABLE 17 (cont'd)
WAGES FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
QUEBEC CITY METROPOLITAN AREA - 1983

OCCUPATION	SECTOR	HOURLY WAGE ($)
Cleaner	Transportation, communication and other utilities	7.66
	Trade	7.59
	Public administration	7.41
Auto mechanic	General	8.13
Body repairman	General	5.85
Maintenance carpenter	Trade	10.72
	Public administration	11.07
Sheet metal worker	Construction	17.03
Truck driver	Food and beverages	8.76
	Transportation, communication and other utilities	8.88
	Community, business and personal services	9.85
	Public administration	10.09
	General	8.19

7- INDUSTRIAL SPACE

The main features of industrial parks in the Quebec City Metropolitan Area are listed in table 18. An industrial park is an area zoned and planned, (or which can easily be developed) for industrial uses. It is actively promoted, and its development is controlled by certain standards.

Every municipality in the Quebec City Metropolitan Area that has an industrial park is included in the table. Note that, of the 20 parks in the region, 15 lie within the municipal boundaries of Quebec City and Ste Foy. Within the regions's network of 20 industrial parks, more than 560 hectares are still available.

The Quebec City region also has several research centres. The most important ones are the Quebec Industrial Research Centre, the National Defence Research Centre, the Laurentian Forestry Research Centre and the St Foy Agricultural Research Station.

Explanations follow of the abbreviations and symbols used in table 18:

(G)= an industrial park where the land is owned directly by the government or a paragovernment agency. In many cases, it has a specific use, for example, a fisheries park, a heavy industry park, or a park adjoining a port or airport.

(M)= a municipal industrial park, one where the land has been acquired by a municipality, most often under the Quebec Industrial Funds Act.

(P)= a private industrial park, one where the land is owned by private individual or companies, who actively promote the park.

ha= hectare (1 hectare = 10,000 square metres)

km= kilometre (1 kilometre = 0.621 miles)

n/a= not available

Railways- yes: there is a railway in the park.
no: there is no railway within a radius of 2 km.
X: there is a railway within a radius of 2 km.

Ind.= industrial occupants or jobs

Mtl= Montreal

QC= Quebec City

TABLE 18
INDUSTRIAL PARKS IN THE QUEBEC CITY METROPOLITAN AREA - 1984

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL AREA (ha)	AVAILABLE AREA (ha)	RAILWAY	NATURAL GAS	PRICE PER SQUARE METRE $	DISTANCE FROM DOWNTOWN M+I km	DISTANCE FROM DOWNTOWN Qc km	OCCUPANTS Total	OCCUPANTS Ind.	JOBS Total	JOBS Ind.
Beauport (M)	41	20	NO	YES	4.35	263	10	12	6	40	40
Donnacona (P)	10	-	YES	NO	-	250	50	4	1	165	110
Quebec City (Carillon Industrial Centre) (P)	10	8	YES	YES	7.00	246	10	4	0	30	0
Quebec City (Frontenac Industrial Centre) (P)	25	11	X	YES	10.75	250	7	3	0	65	0
Quebec City (Battures de Beauport park) (G)	87	14	YES	YES	FOR LEASE	254	1	11	0	250	0
Quebec City (Les Saules park) (P)	22	17	X	YES	10.76	250	7	10	2	125	62
Quebec City (Metrobec park) (P)	49	10	NO	YES	18.83 to 30.00	253	10	8	2	1,500	20
Quebec City (St Malo Industrial park)	61	0	YES	YES	-	258	6	80	n.a.	3,000	n.a.
St Augustin (Quebec City Urban Community park) (M)	414	264	YES	YES	2.75	256	18	33	19	1,000	730
Ste Foy (Champigny park (M/P)	106	46	X	YES	13.45	245	8	15	3	550	70

TABLE 18 (cont'd)
INDUSTRIAL PARKS IN THE QUEBEC CITY METROPOLITAN AREA - 1984

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL AREA (ha)	AVAI-LABLE AREA (ha)	RAILWAY	NATUREL GAS	PRICE PER SQUARE METRE $	DISTANCE FROM DOWNTOWN Mtl km	DISTANCE FROM DOWNTOWN Qc km	OCCUPANTS Total	OCCUPANTS Ind.	JOBS Total	JOBS Ind.
Ste Foy (Airport parc) (G)	9	9	X	1985	FOR LEASE	249	15	0	0	0	0
Ste Foy (scientific complex) (G)	90	50	YES	YES	n.a.	250	16	5	0	1,050	0
Ste Foy (Jean Talon Sud) (P)	41	n.a.	YES	NO	n.a.	255	5	70	n.a.	1,500	n.a.
Quebec City (Duberger North) (P)	60	n.a.	YES	NO	n.a.	255	5	35	n.a.	1,000	n.a.
Ste Foy (Colbert) (M)	202	0	YES	YES	-	250	8.5	109	n.a.	3,500	n.a.
Ste Foy (Chaudière) (M/P)	61	0	X	YES	12.38	244	9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ste Foy (Jean Talon North) (P)	45	18	YES	NO	8.07 to 13.45	255	5	70	n.a.	1,600	n.a.
Quebec City (Duberger South) (P)	74	53	YES	NO	8.07 to 13.45	255	5	50	n.a.	1,200	n.a.
St Raymond (M)	29	23	YES	NO	1.24	272	58	1	0	8	0
Vanier (M)	134	17	YES	YES	10.76	256	5	115	13	3,300	609

SOURCES: Quebec Department of Industry, Commerce and Tourism, Industrial Parks of Quebec - 1984; Listing of Industrial Parks in Quebec, 1982.

8- EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

This chapter describes the education system in the community. Table 19 gives figures on enrolment and the number of schools, English and French, in the public and private sectors. Note that, if an establishment dispenses education at two levels, it is included in the figures for each.

TABLE 19
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ENROLMENT
QUEBEC CITY METROPOLITAN AREA - 1981-1982

LEVEL	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS		ENROLMENT	
	Francophone	Anglophone	Francophone	Anglophone
PUBLIC SECTOR				
Kindergarten and elementary	144	6	44,993	802
Secondary	70	3	34,901	1,233
Colleges	3	1	12,524	682
Universities	2	-	29,418	-
TOTAL	219	10	121,836	2,717
PRIVATE SECTOR				
Kindergarten and elementary	12	-	2,184	-
Secondary	23	-	8,238	-
Colleges	6	-	3,172	-
TOTAL	41	-	13,594	-
GRAND TOTAL	260	10	135,430	2,717

SOURCE: Quebec Department of Education, Listing of Schools, 1981-82.

8.1 ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Most elementary and secondary schools come under the public sector. There are seven school boards in the Quebec City Metropolitan Area, the largest being the Chauveau regional school board; all its students are Francophone. The other boards, in descending order by size of enrolment, are the Jean Talon and Orleans regional schools boards, the Quebec City Catholic School Commission, and the Tilly (including two Anglophone schools), Tardivel, and Eastern Quebec (four Anglophone schools) regional boards.

Approximately 13% of students in the community are educated privately, and all private schools are Francophone.

8.2 COLLEGES

Education at the college level in the public sector is dispensed by CEGEPs (Collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel), which offer a two-year academic program to prepare students for university entrance and a three-year career program that qualifies students for the job market.

There are four CEGEPs in the Quebec City Metropolitan Area, one of which is Anglophone. Almost all subjects are taught in the academic program, while the career program concentrates on administrative techniques, nursing and forestry.

There are six private colleges in the community and their total enrolment accounts for 24% of college-level students.

8.3 UNIVERSITIES

The Quebec City Metropolitan Area is also well served in the area of university education. It has two large institutions, both of which accept both part-time and full-time students.

The student body at Laval University numbers more than 26,000, while there are 3,300 people studying at the Université du Québec's main campus in Ste Foy and its component bodies. The latter include the Ecole nationale d'administration publique, the Institut national de la recherche scientifique, and Télé-université.

Both universities are actively involved in research in a wide range of fields.

9- SERVICES

This chapter briefly describes the services available in the community, with particular reference to health, financial, professional and accommodation services.

9.1 HEALTH CARE SERVICES

First-rate health care, financed in large part by public funds, is accessible to all citizens. There are numerous generalist and specialist establishments and physicians in the region.

9.1.1 Institutions

There are 22 general and specialized hospitals in the Quebec City Metropolitan Area providing short and long-term care, and a total of 7,000 beds.

Among other specialized services, these hospitals specialize in the areas of cardiology, neurology, psychiatry, pneumology, nephrology, cancerology, and general surgery. Establishments with more than 150 beds are listed in table 20.

In addition, the region has four community public health centres (Centre local de services communautaires) and more than 80 homes and home care centres for the elderly that are able to accommodate approximately 5,200 persons.

9.2 FINANCIAL SERVICES

This section deals with the main institutions providing financial services in the Quebec City region: banks and credit unions, trust companies, brokerage houses, real estate agents, and general insurance companies.

9.2.1 Banks and Credit Unions

The Mouvement Desjardins network of 113 credit unions and branches extends throughout the Quebec City Metropolitan Area. This large co-operative enterprise has its head office in Lévis on the south shore of the St Lawrence, across from Quebec City. Credit unions provide services similar to those available in chartered banks.

Banks are also well represented in the community. The largest, in terms of employment, is the National Bank of Canada, which has a local staff of approximately 1,500. Others include the Bank of Montreal, the Royal Bank, the Toronto Dominion Bank, and the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. In all, there are about 125 bank branches in the community.

TABLE 20
MAIN HEALTH CARE INSTITUTIONS
QUEBEC CITY METROPOLITAN AREA - 1984

INSTITUTION	NUMBER OF BEDS
Robert Giffard Hospital Centre	2,500
Roy Rousseau Clinic	174
Jeffrey Hale Hospital Centre	165
Enfant Jésus Hospital	517
St Sacrament Hospital	461
Quebec City General Hospital	454
St François d'Assise Hospital	602
Hotel Dieu - Quebec City	640
Laval University Hospital Centre (LUHC)	370
Christ Roi Hospital	200
St Augustin Hospital	300

SOURCE: Quebec Department of Social Affairs, Information Systems Branch, List of Health Care Institutions, May 1984.

9.2.2 Trust Companies

A number of major trust companies have branches in the Quebec City Metropolitan Area. They include the Royal Trust, Trust Général, Fiducie du Québec, Crédit Foncier, and Fiducie Prêt et Revenu.

9.2.3 Stock Brokers

Most of the large investment dealers have offices in the area. These firms include: Lévesque Beaubien Inc, Geoffrion, Leclerc Inc, McLeod Young Weir Ltd, Richardson Greenshields Canada, and Merrill Lynch Canada Inc.

9.2.4 Real Estate Agents

The Quebec City Metropolitan Area is served by several of the largest companies in the field. Among them are: the Permanent, Royal Trust, Montreal Trust, and Fiducie Prêt et Revenu.

9.2.5 General Insurance Companies

There are a large number of general insurance companies serving the population in the area, some with their own branch offices, others using local brokers.

9.3 PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

For professional and technical services, community residents can call on the expertise of various large companies in such fields as accounting, data processing, advertising human resources, and engineering.

Companies include SNC, a specialist in project management, engineering and construction and, in data processing, Sobesco Inc and LGS Computer Consultants Inc.

9.4 ACCOMMODATION

The Quebec City Metropolitan Area not only has many tourist attractions, but also has an extensive range of accommodation. Establishments number 184 and more than 7,000 rooms are available. Table 21 lists hotels and motels for each municipality and the number of rooms available.

Most of the accommodation is found in the municipalities of Quebec City and St Foy, where there are several large hotel chains offering a full range of accommodation services. Quebec City is also the location of the Municipal Convention Centre operated by the Quebec City Hilton.

TABLE 21
HOTELS AND MOTELS BY MUNICIPALITY
QUEBEC CITY METROPOLITAN AREA - 1984

MUNICIPALITY	HOTELS AND MOTELS	NUMBER OF ROOMS
Ancienne Lorette	7	107
Beauport	17	553
Beaupré	4	338
Cap Santé	3	58
Charlesbourg	1	8
Chateau Richer	5	101
Deschambault	3	25
Donnacona	2	23
Lac Delage	1	88
L'Ange Gardien	1	18
Loretteville	1	11
Neuville	1	22
Pont Rouge	1	18
Quebec City	63	3,249
Rivière à Pierre	1	13
St Anne de Beaupré	18	405
St Basile	1	8
St Casimir	1	11
St Charles des Grondines	2	19
St Dunstan du Lac Beauport	2	54
St Catherine	1	18
St Famille, Ile d'Orléans	1	6
Ste Foy	28	1,679

TABLE 21 (cont'd)
HOTELS AND MOTELS BY MUNICIPALITY
QUEBEC CITY METROPOLITAN AREA - 1984

MUNICIPALITY	HOTELS AND MOTELS	NUMBER OF ROOMS
St Petronille, Ile d'Orléans	2	36
St Ferréol les Neiges	2	36
St François, Ile d'Orléans	1	8
St Laurent, Ile d'Orléans	1	14
St Marc des Carrières	2	24
St Raymond	4	77
St Tite des Caps	1	12
St Ubald	2	16
Stoneham and Tewkesbury	3	20
Val Bélair	1	16

SOURCE: Quebec Department of Industry, Commerce and Tourism, Listing of accommodation in Quebec, 1984.

10- PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

10.1 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Many federal departments and agencies are represented in the Quebec City Metropolitan Area. In 1984, they employed about 14,000 persons, including members of the Armed Forces.

Departments include Employment and Immigration, Environment, Transport, National Defence, Health and Welfare, and Revenue Canada, while Crown corporations and agencies include the Canada Post Corporation, the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Air Canada, and the National Film Board.

10.2 PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

As well as being the largest city in the metropolitan area, Quebec City is the provincial capital. This status, along with the presence of the headquarters of various large companies, generates a large number of industries and jobs.

The Quebec provincial government employs some 32,000 people in a host of departments and agencies.

10.3 MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

10.3.1 Type of Government

The Quebec City Metropolitan Area is made up of five regional county municipalities (RCMs): Jacques Cartier, Portneuf, Cote de Beaupré, Ile d'Orléans and the Quebec City Urban Community.

County municipalities are set up to provide regional services of the kind that individual municipalities cannot, and to manage unorganized or unincorporated areas. They also have a number of responsibilities in the area of development, as set down in the Quebec Land Use Planning and Development Act.

Each municipality is governed by a mayor and elected municipal councillors. The council is directly responsible for financial matters, public works, fire protection, recreational and cultural activities, and local development.

Altogether, there are some 6,500 people working in municipal government in the Quebec City Metropolitan Area.

10.3.2 Tax Structure

Table 22 gives the main data on the tax structure in the four largest municipalities, which together serve 72% of the area's residents.

Definitions follow for the headings used in the table:

Budget	: Total municipal revenues and expenditures.
Per capita debt	: Long-term debt divided by the population of the municipality.
Taxable assessment	: Total value of all assessed commercial and residential units taxable at the normal property taxation rate.
Assessment rate	: Municipal tax roll assessment expressed as a percentage of actual value; e.g.: assessment at 90% of actual value.
Property tax	: Tax on residential, commercial and industrial property.
Business tax	: Tax on the rental value of commercial premises.

TABLE 22
TAX DATA FOR FOUR MUNICIPALITIES
QUEBEC CITY METROPOLITAN AREA - 1984

MUNICIPALITY	BUDGET ($'000)	PER CAPITA DEBT ($)	TAXABLE ASSESSMENT ($million)	ASSESSMENT RATE (median) %	PROPERTY TAX PER $100 OF EVALUATION	BUSINESS TAX %
Beauport	34,238	970	743	0.99	2.28	13.00
Charlesbourg	38,389	970	990	1.01	2.22	11.50
Quebec City	200,691	1,240	2,543	0.95	3.20	19.00
Ste Foy	67,441	1,237	1,581	1.00	1.77	13.70

SOURCE: Municipalities, 1984.

11- CONSTRUCTION

Table 23 gives figure on building permits issued in the community between 1979 and 1983 and their estimated value by type of construction.

TABLE 23
BUILDING PERMITS
QUEBEC CITY METROPOLITAN CENSUS AREA (1) - 1979-1983

YEAR	NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS	ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)				
		Residential	Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	TOTAL VALUE
1979	5,397	200,819	9,777	84,534	33,498	328,628
1980	3,496	142,996	13,455	136,030	30,198	322,679
1981	4,556	184,195	11,835	85,755	84,281	366,066
1982	3,420	156,452	7,617	39,337	40,267	243,673
1983	5,545	263,309	8,825	58,680	41,537	372,351

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Building Permits, Catalogue 64-001.

(1) Statistics Canada excludes all of the Portneuf census division and a large part of the Montmorency census division from its definition of the Quebec City Metropolitan Area. However, it does include part of the Lévis census division.

As Table 23 indicates, the number of housing starts dropped considerably between 1979 and 1980. The main cause was the rise in mortgage rates, which stood at 17% in 1980. When they decreased at the start of 1981, a recovery followed, but the upward spiral of 1982 one again had a noticeable dampening effect on residential construction.

In 1983, housing starts made a strong recovery because of a number of home ownership programs introduced by the three levels of government. The decrease and subsequent increases in the number of residential building permits were reflected in the value of residential construction.

There was also a large drop in industrial construction in 1981 and 1982, as a result of the recession. The situation improved slightly in 1983.

The value of commercial construction also declined in 1981 and 1982 and recovered slightly in 1983, as did institutional and government construction.

Thus, the recovery in the construction industry was attributable solely to the residential sector, which accounted for 83% of the increase in the value of new construction.

12- RECREATION

A wide range of cultural, sporting and social activities can be found in the Quebec City Metropolitan Area. A great many visitors are drawn to the area by the numerous tourist attractions and activities that it offers.

12.1 CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Community residents can make use of several libraries, in addition to those found in educational institutions. The largest is the city library, which lends works of art as well as books. The library organizes a host of activities such as exhibits, concerts, plays, and film viewings.

Local museums hold collections representing four centuries of history. The exhibits in the Musée des Ursulines, for example, recall the 120 years of French rule (1639-1759), while the major battles at Quebec City are recreated in sound and light at the Musée du Fort.

Apart from the region's 45 art galleries, there are various museums that display both historic and contemporary works. The Quebec Museum has impressive collections of paintings, sculpture, the decorative arts, goldsmith's work, prints and engravings, representing Quebec art from the 17th century to the present.

The Quebec Museum library is one of the largest in Canada and often hosts such events as seminars, audio-visual presentations and concerts.

The Grand Théâtre, with its three concert halls, is a showcase for the performing arts: concerts, opera, theatre, variety shows, modern and classical dance, and puppet shows for children. The Quebec City Symphony Orchestra, the oldest in Canada, gives regular performances in the Salle Louis Fréchette throughout the season.

Many cafés in Quebec City offer dance and theatre productions. In addition, performances by the Trident theatre group and the Danse Partout dance company are always special events. Rock, jazz and blues concerts are frequent, and American, European and Quebec film can be found in the various theatres.

12.2 SPORTS

The Quebec City Metropolitan Area is equipped with sports facilities offering a wide range of activities from popular North American sports to those practised internationally.

These facilities include sports centres, tennis courts, golf courses, baseball, softball, football and soccer fields, running tracks, indoor and outdoor skating rinks and swimming pools, downhill ski slopes, cross-country ski slopes, campgrounds and marinas.

12.3 TOURIST

Quebec City, in the heart of the community, has been recognized as the most European city in North America and is the focal point of tourism in the area. Among its major attractions are: the Lower Town, Place Royale, the Seminary, Artillery Park, Dufferin Terrace, Governor's Walk, the Citadel, the National Assembly, and the Plains of Abraham.

Further east, Cote de Beaupré and the Ile d'Orléans are of great historical interest, with well-developed scenic, historical and wildlife sites. The Laurentians offer hunting and fishing, while Portneuf and its hinterland form a historic corridor along the river.

Flora and fauna provide a major tourist attraction in the region. The provincial zoo located in Charlesbourg has more than 1,000 species of indigenous Canadian as well as more exotic creatures, over 260 species of birds, and 20,000 species of plants.

The Van den Hende Botanical Garden has a superb collection of plants from the Americas, Europe and Asia. The local aquarium has over 3,000 fishes, reptiles and marine mammals of 340 different species.

Sporting events and cultural activities are often on the agenda. Examples include the Quebec Winter Carnival, the international book fair, the summer festival, Expo-Quebec, and the international festival of new films.

12.4 GREEN SPACES

Nature lovers have many parks to choose from in the Quebec City Metropolitan Area. One of the most beautiful is undoubtedly Battlefields Park, established in 1908 to protect this historic site and to commemorate the decisive battles fought there between the English and French armies in 1759 and 1760. Depending on the season, park visitors can hike, cycle, skate, ski, snowshoe or toboggan.

12.5 SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Like every other large region, the community has a great many social clubs, associations and organizations that make up its social fabric. The Club de l'Age d'or, the Lions, the Cercle des Fermières, the Knights of Columbus, the Club de la Garnison, the Club des employés civiques, and the Cercle universitaire de Québec are just a few examples.

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